The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9961.—VOL. LXI. MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 5th instant, at Hampton Hall, Macleay River, Mrs. W. T. Poole, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Cumberland-street, the wife of Alfred H. Ward, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Roseville, St. Leonards, Mrs. James Thomson, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at 80, William-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of C. S. Cansdell, barrister-at-law, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Victoria-street, the wife of George Evans, of a son.

MARRIAGE

On the 5th instant, at St. Alban's Church, Musclebrook, by the Rev. W. E. White, B.A., Archibald, third surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Nowland, of Musclebrook, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Baldwin, of Gunnedah.

DEATHS

On the 9th February, 1870, at the Gilbert, shot by bushrangers, Donald Campbell Simson, aged 23 years, son of the late John Simson, of Bett Bett, Victoria.

On the 26th March, at Brunswick, Victoria, after a short illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison, and sister of the late John Brown, Esq., J.P., of this city, aged 62 years.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of his parents, 214, Cardigan-street, North Melbourne, of typhoid fever, James Inglis, the twin son of Joseph and Anne Smithers, aged 11 years.

On the 23rd instant, at his residence, Cockatoo Island, Mr. John Taylor, clerk, and Clerk of Petty Sessions, aged 61 years, after 37 years' service under the Colonial Government.

On the 24th instant, at the Tower Inn, George-street South, Ellen, the beloved wife of James B. Gordon, aged 23 years. Her end was peace.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1250 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on the 27th April, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodations for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made, to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, for SAN FRANCISCO.
PASSENGERS by this vessel are requested to CALL THIS DAY, and PAY balance of their passage-money, and receive numbers of berths.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday, 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer on or about Saturday, 7th May.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Coonanbara on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Monday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 5th May, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest this day; for Clarence Town on Wednesday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND.—For GRAFTON (via Newcastle), THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, the AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.
No cargo received after 5 o'clock.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle, for freight and passengers, the PLATYPUS, on WEDNESDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader WAIMEA will leave about WEDNESDAY next, or 48 hours after arrival. Cargo received at Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW CALEDONIA.—Steamship EAGLE, from Market Wharf, on MONDAY, 25th April, at 4 p.m.
CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
TARARUA
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 2nd May, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY of HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, May 2nd, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, April 28th, at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—S. S. DANDE THIS DAY (Monday), April 25, at 5.30 p.m.
Fares—Saloon .. .. .. 10s.
Steerage .. .. .. 5s.
Melbourne Steam Shipping Company, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST on WEDNESDAY, at 9 a.m. Baltic Wharf.

GREAT BRITAIN, (S.S. Captain GRAY.
This favourite vessel will be leaving
For
LIVERPOOL,
Direct,
About the 28th May next.
For particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—
The fine A1 13 years ship
BRUCKLAY CASTLE
will be dispatched for the above port on 25th April.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this high-classed ship.
Apply to Captain WALLACE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—Clipper ship TIVERTON sails about first week in June. A1 at Lloyd's; 1175 tons register. J. Smith, commander.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the schooner PILOT. JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, 6th May.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 4.30.
Fares—1s each way; children, 6d.
THOMAS HESELTON.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—Clipper ship WINEFRED, to sail 30th April, 1359 tons register, A1 at Lloyds, W. Loftus, commander. Saloon, £45; steerage, £18.
Apply to Captain LOFTUS; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or YOUNG and LARK.

FOR HONGKONG direct—the A1 clipper ship
ONWARD,
606 tons register, William Whyte, commander.
This well-known regular trader will be dispatched on the 4th May.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG Direct.—The splendid new A1 clipper ship LA ESCOCESA, 1000 tons register, D. Evans, commander.
This fine vessel is under charter to sail not later than the 4th May next, and presents an excellent opportunity for passengers.
For passage or light freight apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SHANGHAE.—The American barque ANNE, 628 tons register, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 1st May. She has very good accommodation for first and second cabin passengers.
For rates, &c., apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
3, Bridge-street.

GOLDEN SPUR, for SHANGHAI, has room for a few tons light freight.
Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
97 and 99, York-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A1 Clipper Ship
MONETA, 1000 tons,
under command of Captain Wilson,
will positively be dispatched
WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant,
and passengers are requested to be on board during the afternoon of that day.
A few berths are still disengaged, and for which immediate application is necessary to Captain WILSON, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; CAIRD, PATERSON, & CO., Wynyard-square; or
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The new iron clipper barque OTAGO, 550 tons, A1 for 20 years, Captain Cameron, will be dispatched from Newcastle in about seven days. Can take a few cabin passengers, with unexceptionable accommodation.
Apply on board, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point, to Captain CAMERON; or to BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents, Pitt-street North.

FIJI.—FOR OVALAU DIRECT, the clipper barque
HARRIET ARMITAGE,
500 tons,
now loading at the Circular Quay, and will sail positively on the 26th instant.
First cabin £12
Second ditto 8
Accommodation for 20 passengers.
All freight must be on board before noon THIS DAY.
W. MARSHALL MOORE.
Apply to E. VICKERY, Esq., 116, Pitt-street, Agent.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJI.—The favourite clipper trader MAGELLAN CLOUD, 150 tons, now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail early in the week. Shippers will please complete without delay to enable vessel to clear.
For freight or passage apply to Captain R. MAILLER, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.
N.B.—A limited number of sheep can be taken.

FIJI.—The clipper schooner SEA WITCH, 100 tons, Captain HUGHES, will CLEAR at the Customs THIS DAY.
Has two berths disengaged.
Apply immediately to C. M. DEANE, 32, Bridge-street, Fiji Agency.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, CARRYING CARGO FOR AUCKLAND and other NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
KATE .... Captain Cooper, on Thursday, 28th instant.
NOVELTY .... „ Nearing, on 1st May.
CONSTANCE .. „ Gibbon, on 10th May.
The Kate will commence loading To-morrow, and will be dispatched on advertised date.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this Line FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.

FOR ADELAIDE.—A vessel will sail EARLY for the above port.
For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The clipper schooner DAWN is now fast loading, and will clear and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper barque JEANNIE OSWALD, now fast loading, and will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner AUSTRALIA sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—AUSTRALASIAN PACKET; sails this week. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on MONDAY, 25th April. Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner SARAH NICOLL, detained at the request of shippers, SAILS positively TO-MORROW, weather permitting. For freight, &c., G. R. NICOLL, foot Erskine-st.; or on board, Lime Wf.

NANBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner NANBUCCRA, first fair wind. Baltic Wharf.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—Schooner Myall, Tuesday. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Wf.

BARQUE WASHINGTON, from Auckland.—Captain ROBERTSON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

BARQUE SAN FRANCISCO.—All Accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, before noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR SALE, the Barque A. A. DREBERT, just arrived from United States, via Dunedin, well adapted for a whaler; built of white oak and copper-fastened, carries 500 tons coal, and shifts without ballast. Apply to Captain BOOTH, on board; or WILLIAMS and CO., 3, Gresham-street.

FOR SALE, a screw steamer, about 450 tons register gross, 300 net; 80 to 90-horse power, of light draught of water, well found in everything, and admirably adapted for the colonial trade; has recently undergone a thorough and expensive overhaul in both hull and machinery.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
For Positive Sale the brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in good condition, lately coppered, well found in sails, &c.; ready to go to sea without any outlay, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or South Sea Island trades.
Is now moored in Johnson's Bay.
Inventories and all particulars may be obtained on application to
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
14, Spring-street.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

NO. 2 S.B.V.R.—Company Drill and Committee Meeting, THIS EVENING. C. H. Wilson, Lieut.-Com.

NO. 5 Co. S.B.V.R.—Company Drill, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. A. O. Moriarty, Lieutenant.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Directors to be then made, and such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1870.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Thirteenth HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 25th current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st March, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, 12th April, 1870.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th April next, at 12 (noon), to receive the Report of the Directors; to elect a Director in the room of Henry Brown, Esq., resigned; and to confirm the nomination of Walter Friend, Esq., appointed by the Board under the 37th clause of the deed of settlement; to elect three Directors in the room of D. L. Waugh, C. J. Stevens, and L. W. Hurford, Esqs., who retire. Also, to elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. G. O. Allen, and J. W. Holmes, one only of whom is re-eligible; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Messrs. D. L. WAUGH and C. J. STEVENS have given notice of their intention to offer themselves for re-election; and Messrs. JAMES BOOTH, GEORGE FOSTER WISE, and WILLIAM WOODS have also given notice of candidature.
By order of the Board.
E. MANNING, Manager.
I. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 24th March, 1870.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Principal Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, at 2 p.m., for the purposes of
1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Confirming, in terms of By-Law XIV., the adoption of
   1. Table of rates for Survivorship Assurance;
   2. Extensions of Tables A, B, J, and C, to provide for the payment of premiums by equitable half-yearly and quarterly instalments;
   3. Adjusted Tables D and E of the Endowment Branch;
   4. A revised Table K, for present Annuities;
   all which have been prepared by the Actuary.
3. Electing two Directors, in lieu of George King, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Lyons, Esq., who retire in terms of By-Law II., and both of whom are eligible for re-election.
4. Electing an Auditor, in pursuance of By-Law XVII.

The retiring Directors are the only candidates for the seats about to be vacated at the Board.
Dated at Sydney, this 28th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS

A PUBLIC MEETING, to adopt a petition to the Legislative Assembly upon the Permissive Bill, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Chair to be taken at half-past 7, by J. WEARNE, Esq., M.P. The meeting will be addressed by several ministers and friends.
JOHN ROSEBY, } Hon.
JAMES PICKERING, } Secretaries.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of JOHN KING, Hay and Corn Dealer, Rumore Road, will be held at the Stores of Mr. CHARLES FIELD, Commission Agent, 105, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, the 25th April, at 3 o'clock p.m.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE.—Adjourned Committee MEETING, at the Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
R. B. SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of Members of the above Club will take place in the New Subscription Room, Tattersall's Hotel, THIS EVENING, to transact Business on the Randwick Autumn Meeting. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A General MEETING of the members will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 25th April, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the minutes of the last meeting.
By order, C. P. FARNFIELD, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF SYDNEY HACKNEY CARRIAGE BENEFIT AND PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A MEETING will be held at the Golden Fleece, King and George streets, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 8 o'clock sharp. By order,
W. H. TENNANT, Secretary.

MASONIC.—DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF N. S. WALES, E.C.—The Annual MEETING will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 7.30 prompt.
By order of the R. W., the D. Grand Master,
JOHN A. MATHEWS,
District Grand Secretary, E C.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.—A MEETING of the Conference appointed to obtain control over public-houses will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 5 o'clock.
D. BEATSON, Secretary.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.
HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—DELEGATES appointed by the various lodges to make arrangements for the picnic, on Queen's birthday, will meet at the Protestant Standard Office, on FRIDAY, at 7.30 p.m., sharp.
Lodges that have not appointed delegates will please do so without delay.
S. S. GOULD,
Grand Master.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS TRADE SOCIETY.—Usual Meeting, TO-NIGHT, M'Master's, at 8 p.m.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns' Lodge, 817, E. C.—Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 6, sharp.

MASONIC.—Lodge Woolloomooloo, No. 386, S. C.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening, half-past 7.

LECTURES

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BATHURST-STREET.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, by the Rev. J. R. JENKINS. Subject: "The Eagles and the Cross; or, the Cæsars versus Christ." The chair to be taken by the Rev. JAMES VOLLER, at half-past 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 1s; children, half-price; to be had at the door, or of the Sunday-school Teachers.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.
A Special General MEETING of this Society will be held in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
The chair will be taken by the LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY. The BISHOP OF BATHURST will also address the meeting.
WILLIAM M. COWPER, } Secretaries.
J. G. EWER, }

SABBATH-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—Sydney First Circuit.—The Annual TEA-MEETING in connection with the above will be held THIS EVENING, in the York-street Schoolroom. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 p.m.; after which the Public MEETING will take place, when the Revs. H. H. Gaud, R. Sellors, F. Firth, F. Ward, and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. Tickets may be obtained at the Book Depot, or from any of the teachers.
JOHN T. KENDALL, Gen. Sec.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING.—TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
SETTLING NIGHT for St. Leger Day at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, April 25th.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The District Grand Secretary, English Constitution, will be in attendance, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, daily, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. April 25th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANN NISBET, now Mrs. GARROCK formerly of Shetland, please WRITE to your Brother, THOMAS NISBET, care of Mrs. GORDON, 159, King-street, Melbourne.

GEORGE HENRY BRIDDON (or any one knowing him), who was last heard of at Ross, Tasmania, March 1867, is requested to communicate with the undersigned. BLIGH and HARBOTTLE, Melbourne.

IF WILLIAM BROWN, Painter, who left Stockport 23 years ago, will communicate with his brother, JOHN HARGRAVES DUNCAN, 171, Wellington-street, Collingwood, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, will bear important NEWS from HOME.

MR. F. W. SMITH is requested to call at 10, Hunter-street.

MR. JOHN H. LLOYD, late Chief Officer DRAGON, please call on board barque DASHING WAVE, Alger's Wharf.

MATILDA WINNIFRED WITHERS, you are wanted at home, A. M. is dead. Send your address immediately to your father, JOHN WITHERS, Painter, Taradale, Victoria.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. ELIZABETH WAESE, née BAUMGARTEN, from Copernitz, near Burg (Germany), who left Germany twelve years ago for Australia, will apply to me, she may receive an inheritance left to her. Zerbst, Duchy of Anhalt, Germany.
R. KAHLEYSS, Barrister-at-Law. February 2, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE ESTATE of JOHN HILL, Esq., deceased.
NOTICE.—All Claims upon the above estate to be rendered immediately, with full particulars, in duplicate, to R. CARTER, No. 15, Jamison-street; or private residence, 76, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.
ELLEN E. HILL, Executrix.
R. CARTER, jun., } Executors.
HENRY WAGER, }
Sydney, April 13, 1870.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
A Half-yearly DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, is now payable at the Company's Offices.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

ESTATE of the late J. J. LISSACK, of King-street.—NOTICE.—All CLAIMS upon the above Estate to be rendered immediately to S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.
BALLOT for £300 for ten years, without interest, will be made on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 sharp.
Members whose subscriptions are in arrears will not be eligible for the same.
Open to receive payments on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 till 9, and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 6 till 9.
H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my wife, ELLEN BRYEN. We have, by mutual consent, been separated for some years, and I pay her a separate maintenance.
Dated this 21st April, 1870.
JOHN BRYEN, Abercrombie-street.
Witness—W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE, Solicitor.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—Members whose subscriptions are now due are requested to hand the same to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. ALLAN YEOMANS, Squatters' Exchange, George-street; or to the Collector appointed by the Club, Mr. DYSON.
HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Secretary.
ALLAN YEOMANS, Hon. Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The late firm of William Smee and Sons being dissolved, and letters so directed liable to be returned:
JOHN HENRY SMEE and CO.
urgently request that letters and orders may be addressed IN FULL to their Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 20, Finsbury-pavement (Moorgate terminus); or, to their old established manufactory, 73, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, London. The books of the late firm for fifty years past are preserved, so that any previous order can be referred to.

RE DAVID GIBBS, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any CLAIM on the Estate of David Gibbs, late of Summit-place, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, who died on the 19th January, 1854, and whose Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 25th February, 1854, by David Aspland Gibbs, Charles Gosnell, and William Ludlam Barton, the Executors therein named, are to send in particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor of the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of October next, after which time the Executors will distribute the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which they shall then have notice.
The said David Gibbs was the father of Alexander Marshall Gibbs, formerly of Sydney, and afterwards of West Maitland, in New South Wales, soap maker; and the said Alexander Marshall Gibbs was entitled to a legacy and share of residue under the said Will if he survived the said testator, David Gibbs, or, dying in his lifetime, left lawful issue who survived the said testator.
Dated this 7th February, 1870.
SAMUEL COPPING, 5, Godliman-street, Doctor's Commons, London, Solicitor for the said Executors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
SIR,—I wish to offer my best thanks through the medium of your valuable paper, to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave a concert, interspersed with readings from Dickens, to the patients under my charge on Thursday evening last; and although raining heavily, came from long distances to gratify and entertain the afflicted, I need scarcely say, with the most complete success.
I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
G. A. TUCKER,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River,
April 22, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.
In its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
NOTICE.—The Honorable the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria did this day grant the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons a rule to administer the personal Estate of PATRICK CARTHY, late of Mossgrell, near Hay, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.
THEODORE WEIGALL,
Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Melbourne.
Dated this seventh day of April, 1870.

ESTATE of the late F. OAKES, Esq.—A final DIVIDEND is now payable at the office of the undersigned, Church-street, Parramatta.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

ARGYLE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ENTRANCES for Dogs, Poultry, and Live Stock CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th instant.
A. G. FINLAY, Hon. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, in Newtown, Alpaca UMBRELLA, in oilcloth case. Reward. Apply Tollbar, Newtown.

LOST, a cream-coloured PORTEMONNAIE, containing a Bank Draft No. 1073, drawn by Bathurst Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, payable at Sydney, for £600; payment stopped. Reward given by bringing the same to Poppenhagen's Hotel, Clarence-street.

LOST, on Monday last, in Woolloomooloo, a small Gold BROOCH, cluster of pearls in centre. The finder will be rewarded on delivering it at 218, Dowling-street.

£2 REWARD will be paid for evidence leading to the conviction of the person who stole two pairs of half-bred Muscovy DUCKS, on Saturday, from the fowl yard of the undersigned. R. HOLDSWORTH, Bella Vue Road, Rose Bay.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d: artificial palates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT, PATENTED.

This Ointment has now entirely overcome all prejudice, and established itself as the natural STANDARD OINTMENT OF THE COLONY. Indeed so rapidly has it spread its name and real utility, that it has protected itself from all rivalry. The greatest proof of its real worth is, that the qualified MEDICAL GENTLEMEN of Sydney are now STRONGLY RECOMMENDING IT. The few following testimonials (originals of which can be seen at the stores of the undersigned) will be sufficient guarantee of its authentic, useful, and wonderful properties. Very many have not yet seen the usual weekly advertisement, and therefore public attention is thus called to the miraculous properties of this superb colonial production.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT,
a New Discovery, secured by Letters Patent, guaranteed free from all poisonous qualities,
relieves pain miraculously, and is a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained genuine of first-class houses only, as under:—

Elliott, Brothers, Pitt-st.	Pinhey, Pitt-street
Senior, George-street	Pratt, Brickfield-hill
Pane (late Finch), King-st.	Blandford, South Hd. Road
Watson, Brickfield-hill	Parker, Balmain
Moore, jun., South Hd. Rd.	Sloper, William-street
Eames, South Head Road and Paddington	Bozon, William-street
	Kirschbaum, King-street
Hamilton, Chippendale	Steward, Brickfield-hill
Row, Pitt-street	Solomon, Albury
A. J. Watt, opposite Police Office.	Lipscomb, Maitland
	Hobbs, Newcastle
N. Weekes, Parramatta-street	Reeve, George-street
Robertson, Mitchell Creek	Porter, Newtown
Randerson, Market-street	Wilkinson, Hunter-street
Solomon, Liverpool Plains	D. Cohen and Co., Maitland
Larmer, George-street	Myers and Solomon, George-street
King, Kiama	
Mills, Newtown	Allen, Shellharbour.

CHARLES HARPUR, 51, King-street, Sole Wholesale Agent.

CAPTAINS OF SHIPS—Read Captain Calvert's Certificate.
DIGGERS—Never be without the Australian Ointment.
COUNTRY STORES—Always keep a supply of the Australian Ointment.
LARGE SCHOOLS—Keep the Australian Ointment always by you.
HOTELS—Always keep the Australian Ointment in the house.
TRAVELLERS—Always carry a pot of Australian Ointment.
QUARTZ-CRUSHERS—Never be without the Australian Ointment.
FAMILIES—Should never be without the Australian Ointment.
MECHANICS IN IRON AND BRASS—Can get nothing equal to the Australian Ointment.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the curative qualities of the Australian Ointment—my eldest daughter was suffering from a bad knee caused by a fall which had confined her to the sofa for some time. I was recommended to try your Ointment, and am glad to say that in four days she was running about again.
E. T. Penfold, 388, George-street.

This Ointment I must say is truly wonderful in its operation. I have received such benefit from it that I feel compelled to add my testimony to its real worth. I smashed my finger frightfully, which gave such intense pain for a week that I could neither work nor sleep, when I was advised to try the Australian Ointment, which I most joyfully say relieved pain instantly, and totally cured me in a few days. I also used the ointment for a very bad knee, which I am also happy to state made as wonderful a cure.
Yours truly,
Thos. Thornton, Cardwell-street, Balmain.

Now read the following
CERTIFICATES:—
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I deem it my duty to call the attention of the public generally to the miraculous and useful properties of the Australian Ointment. The incalculable benefit I have received from its use has, I conceive, rendered it imperative for me to give it publicity; and, as I have to attend to my business personally, the wonderful and speedy cure was, even in a pecuniary way, of vast importance. Both my hands were so severely burnt by extinguishing a fire, that each was in fact one mass of blisters, and so excruciatingly painful, that I was almost mad, when I was induced to try the Australian Ointment, which at once relieved pain, and miraculously cured them in two days. Now I am well known myself, and numbers of gentlemen who witnessed the state of my hands, can testify to these facts. I have also used it in my family for various other purposes with great effect.
Yours obediently,
Gus. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—Having experienced vast and incalculable benefits during the last six months from the use of this colonial production, I feel that I am only doing a public duty in drawing notice to this Australian Ointment. I speak from experience—having used it in almost every way for all external sores and wounds, personally and on others, and in every instance with success. To my intense surprise, I may mention that a neighbour at Newtown, where I reside, had been suffering for a long time with sorely inflamed eyes, and with this ointment I cured them by two applications. I have seen such wonderful cures effected by its use that I feel compelled thus to publicly spread the knowledge of its almost universal utility, and I trust I am too well known by my friends for this letter to be put down as a puff. I publish it in order that every one may know that an article of this kind can be produced equal, if not superior, to anything produced anywhere else; in fact, I really think no other country could produce such plants to compose it.
Yours obediently,
Samuel Hayes,
Master Shipbuilder, Woolloomooloo Bay.

From Captain Calvert.
I certify that I have used this ointment for myself and for my crew, and I must say that I consider it unrivalled for its many virtues. I may further add that I consider no ship's medicine chest is complete without it, and I strongly recommend all captains and masters of ships to try it.
J. Calvert, ship John Bellamy.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—Observing in your paper of 20th instant a letter from Mr. Hayes, shipbuilder, relative to this ointment, I can vouch that all he says in its favour is perfectly true. I have been using the Australian Ointment myself and family for the last twelve months with complete success for everything external, and it made an effectual cure of one of my children's eyes when all else failed. I can assure you that while it can be obtained I will never be without it, and I firmly believe it is the best ointment that ever was made, and too much publicity cannot be given as to its genuine ability.
Your obedient servant,
Chas. Murphy.
Brassfounder, Druitt-street.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I have lately noticed several letters published in the Herald relative to great benefits received by the use of this colonial production. Now, I have been using it the last fifteen months for myself and family, and can honestly assert that it is the most generally useful article I have ever met with. It was first recommended to me for soft corns that had been troubling me for years, and which this ointment totally cured in a few days. I always keep it at home, as I consider it a really useful household appendage. I am sure that when the Australian Ointment once becomes thoroughly known, it will become a natural household article.
Yours obediently,
John Birrell,
Waverley, and at 387, George-street.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I have seen a good many letters in your paper lately, certifying to the good qualities of this ointment, and the different cures it has effected. Now, I believe all that has been said about it; and, considering that I was about the first that used it when brought out, and having been using it ever since myself and for my family, and the many men I have employed, with complete success, for almost everything, I can conscientiously say it is the most useful ointment ever made, and no mistake; and I am satisfied, when any one uses it once, they will, like me, never be without it. Its real worth is deserving of every publicity.
Your obedient servant,
Daniel Sheehy,
Shipwright and Yacht Builder, Woolloomooloo Bay.

Sir,—The wonderful benefits I have received from this ointment, and Australian Lotion, has determined me to give publicity to their unheard of properties. By its application my wife's breasts were cured miraculously, and my son's head, for which I tried many applications without effect, was cured in a very short time by the Australian Ointment. Let the most prejudiced call on me and I will verify these statements.
Samuel Bonnett.
Eating-house keeper, 52, York-street.

Sir,—I have to return you my best thanks for the pot of Australian Ointment I had from you, my hand at the time being fearfully lacerated by a rope running through it while out fishing. Having applied all kinds of treatment previous to receiving your ointment, and finding my hand getting worse, I was persuaded to apply to you, and I am now happy to state that, after one week's application, my hand is thoroughly well; and I am also of opinion that no house should be without it, having been used in my house for chapped hands and lips, and in every instance found it to act like magic. By keeping a pot of your ointment in the house, pounds may be saved in doctor's expenses.
G. B. Kelly.

Sir,—Having cut a piece of flesh right out to the bone of the first joint of the thumb, and suffering great pain, not being able to get any relief by the many remedies I used, I was induced to try the Australian Ointment, having seen it constantly advertised, which I am happy to say cured it in the most wonderful manner in a few days. I can strongly recommend it as being the best I ever used.
W. M'Donald, Grocer.
659, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the worth of the Australian Ointment, it having cured me of a severe smash from a case of copper falling on my finger, tearing the nail off and lacerating the flesh in a fearful manner, the pain being frightful. Having used the ointment before for minor hurts, I used it at once for this wound, it soon eased the pain, and in ten days made a wonderful cure. All who saw the hurt, and have seen it since, are astonished at the miraculous efficacy of this ointment.
John Butler.
No. 4, Cuthbert Cottages, Union-street.

I must return you my grateful thanks for your ointment. My finger was perfectly lacerated, and the nail torn completely off, so much so, that I was afraid I should have it taken off. It remained in this state for three weeks, when I got your kind present. I have been using it for the last ten days, and I am proud to say my finger is all but cured. No other means did any good.
Yours, &c.,
P. Corcoran.
Woolloomooloo and Riley streets.

Sir,—I beg to add my testimony as to the worth of this invaluable ointment, as I think every one should feel bound to do so for public benefit. Some little time ago I had very bad sore eyes, attendant on scarlatina; they were in such a state that two doctors would not dare to give me anything for them, when I was advised to try the Australian Ointment, which, by only two applications (night and morning) made a speedy and, I consider, miraculous cure.
Your obedient servant,
John Nichols.
13, Alfred-street, Woolloomooloo.

Mr. Harpur,—On Monday I was bitten by a centipede, and Tuesday and Wednesday I suffered excruciating pain, and my finger commenced to swell, when, having seen advertisements relative to the merits of the Australian Ointment, I bought a pot, and applied it; and within an hour I got relief from pain, which I consider was wonderful, as for two nights I could not get any sleep or rest; and, by continuing the application, in a day or two I was quite cured. I think it nothing but right that having received such wonderful benefit from its use to make it public.
Leopold Morgan, Enmore.

I am sorry to say since I saw you I had occasion to test your ointment. I had a very nasty and heavy fall, and much injured and bruised my thigh. I have as yet only applied it once—pain was immediately relieved—swelling fast going down, and discolouration going away, and I hope in a day or so to be all right. Seeing is believing—having tested, I now can say I believe in the Australian Ointment.
Yours very faithfully,
W. Newcombe.

I have much pleasure to acknowledge the value of your Australian Ointment, having used it for my little daughter, she having had a sore head for two years, which seemed to me incurable, until I applied your valuable remedy, which effected a perfect cure in three weeks.
Yours, &c.,
John Wilkinson.

Mr. Harpur.—Dear Sir,—I am quite willing to add my testimony to the efficacy of the Australian Ointment. I have used it both for myself and children in many cases, and have found it most valuable for mosquito bites, broken chilblains, sore eyes, and inflamed cuts. In one instance I hurt my hands from a fall, and wherever I applied the ointment, the healing process was very rapid.
A. Cubitt, Bridge-street.

Sir,—For very many instances of sores, wounds, and chafings have I used your Australian Ointment, and am happy to say with complete success, so much so that I recommend every person to buy it.
I am, truly, &c.,
P. Fairbairn, Dispensing Chemist.
King-street, Sydney.

A short time since I was suffering from a severe boil on my wrist, which became poisoned by dust from sheet lead and spirit of salts (used in my trade as a plumber). I was compelled to absent myself from business for a week; I then tried the Australian Ointment. The first application considerably deadened the pain, and in three days I was enabled to go to my work. The ointment rapidly healed the sore, and I can speak most strongly of its efficacy.
Halket Neaves.
New Pitt-street, July 2, 1869.

This ointment has cured a gentleman's leg which was bad for seventeen years. He tried every kind of application, both in India and elsewhere, without effect. Although he has objections to publish his name, still he has permitted references.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED
to
TRY THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT AT ONCE,
and
ASK FOR THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT AT THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS,
as
ADVERTISED ABOVE.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

DUGONG OIL, equal to Cod Liver Oil, and tasteless; purity certified by the Hon. Dr. W. Hobbs, M.L.C., Queensland. May be had through any chemist, in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s each; or wholesale from J. BERKLEY, Brisbane.

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN surpasses all other remedies for these distressing complaints. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, thereby causing a free expectoration, and thus affords immediate relief. A single dose will invariably allay the most distressing cough. Sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

PODOPHYLLIN.—New discovery for Indigestion, Bile, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption, and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

CHEMICALS.—Chloride of Calcium (Muriate of Lime), for meat preserving. GILFILLAN and CO.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM, PRICE ONE PENNY.
This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.
Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.
This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 14, Hunter-street; or to the Herald Office.
Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.
BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, READ "PUNCH" OF SATURDAY last.

EDWARD F. WAY, Shipping and General Commission Agent, Collector, &c.
Sole Agent for the Dundathu Steam Saw Mills, Maryborough, Queensland.
No. 4, Bridge-street, Sydney.

LAW.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

REGINA V. CLIFFORD.

In this case it appeared that a woman named Sarah Clifford had been convicted before the Police Magistrate, at the Central Police Court, of being a "vagabond," and of having frequented a public place (George-street, in this city) with intent to steal money from one Elizabeth Morwick. The magistrate seized of the case had found the accused party guilty under the Vagrant Act, and had ordered her to be sent to Darlinghurst gaol for three calendar months, and there be kept to hard labour. Against this decision formal appeal was made by said Clifford, who alleged that, on the evidence adduced at the Police Court, Clifford should either have been committed to take her trial at the Quarter Sessions for an attempt at felony, or should have been discharged. And for the defendant in the cause heard at the Police Office it was further averred that there had not been legal and sufficient proof to substantiate the assumption by the Bench that she had ever borne such a character, or had so acted as to bring her under the terms of the Vagrant Act. Mr. J. S. Paterson, instructed by Mr. W. Roberts, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. J. C. Davis for the Crown. The case was adjourned to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, on the motion of Mr. Davis, Clifford's recognisance being extended.

ASSESSMENTS.

A few cases of appeals against city assessments were heard and disposed of. There were none of any general interest. Mr. Richard Driver appeared for the Corporation, and supported the assessments appealed against.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SCHEDULE FILED.

THOMAS Denny and John Wadsworth Ashworth, trading under the name, style, or firm of "Denny and Ashworth," agricultural implement makers, Bathurst. Debts due by insolvents: Secured, £5429 12s. 8d.; debts due unsecured, £5200 12s. 1d.; total debts and claims, £10,630 4s. 9d. Assets, £5565 17s. 6d. Deficiency, £5064 7s. 3d. Value of property under mortgage, &c., £5546 6s.; amount of mortgages or charges, £5658 6s. 8d.; estimated amount of assets available for unsecured creditors not stated.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, 25th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Currawang Copper Mining Company (limited), special, for the examination of witnesses. James Lomax, adjourned second meeting from the 22nd instant.
Monday, 25th April.—Before District Commissioner: John Taylor, second meeting at Deniliquin, at 11 a.m.
Monday, 25th April.—At the office of John Piper Mackenzie, official assignee: Thomas Charles Wrighteon, to consider an offer of composition, at 3 p.m.
Tuesday, 26th April.—Before District Commissioners: Henry Cooke, second meeting, at Forbes, at 11 a.m.; Charles Huddy, single or only meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; George Lonsdale, special meeting for examination of insolvent and a witness, at East Maitland, at 11 30 a.m.
Wednesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Russell Jones, third meeting; James Holmes Sevil, third meeting; Nathan Blumenthal, third meeting; Frank Hussey, Harry Kelly, and Charles Holley, single or only meeting; Edward James Roderic Farr, single or only meeting; William Lock, single or only meeting; Joseph Effland, single or only meeting; William Bode, single or only meeting; Henry Wright, adjourned third from the 20th instant.
Wednesday, 27th April.—Before the District Commissioners: Jacob Schalk, single or only meeting at Murrurundi, at 11 a.m.; John Ford, single or only meeting, at Wagga Wagga, at 11 a.m.
Friday, 29th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Minell, third meeting; the Currawang Copper Mining Company (limited), third meeting; Sydney Charles Burt, third meeting; Georgey Ernest Dallimore, single or only meeting; Joseph M'Coocy, single or only meeting; Gilfillan and Co., special, for proof of debts. Adolphus George Heighway, adjourned single from the 22nd instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 26th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Albert Bray, Joseph Jules Lachaume, James O'Neill, James Reid Stevenson, John Wilmot, Gustave Bruderlein, Mark Tucker, Thomas Henderson, Ezekiel Alexander Baker, adjourned from the 29th March last; William Pike, adjourned from the 5th instant.
Tuesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Duff, Thomas Desmond, William Whitmore, Richard John Hopkins, James Clifford, Henry White, John Manning, Henry Hodgkins, Patrick Reardon, adjourned from the 5th April last; Charles Amedee Sognies, adjourned from the 19th April.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 28th May, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner. Motions: Estate of William Wolfdenden, to move for release of estate from sequestration; estate of William Shinkwin, to move for release of estate from sequestration. Official Assignee to move for the confirmation of the plans of distribution in the following estates:—1. Estate of William Pilfold, a first dividend of 18s. 3 6-15d. in the £ on preferent proofs; 2. Estate of Solomon Hyam Levy, a first dividend of 10 45-64d in the £ on concurrent proofs—preferent proofs in full; 3. Estate of Charles Amedee Sognies, a first dividend of 6s. 10 13-16d. in the £ on concurrent proofs—preferent proofs in full; 4. Estate of Joseph Rose, a first dividend of 8s 4d. in the £ upon one preferent claim. Motions: Estate of Thomas Dawson, John Callaghan, William Jones, John Joseph Donnell, George Layton, John Gorman, and Joseph Donnell Nelson, for ratification, or otherwise, of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. St. Julian, Palser, and Cunninghame.

Five persons were fined for drunkenness and for obscene language, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. each.

Emily Porter was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and Louisa Brown to be imprisoned three months, as common prostitutes, wandering and behaving in a riotous manner in public places.

Catherine Moore was charged with stealing from the person. Robert Sime, of Grenfell, storekeeper, at present lodging in Sussex-street, deposed that about 10 o'clock last night, being at the rear of St. James' Church, he was accosted by the prisoner, who asked him for a pin, and he gave her one; she then entered into conversation with him, asked him to "shout," and to go with her into the Park, and pulled him about; he refused either to "shout" or to walk with her in the Park, but remained some minutes in conversation with her, and then, bidding her good-night, proceeded down King-street to his lodging, near the Patent Slip, in Sussex-street; on arrival at home he missed from the right hand pocket of his trousers a roll of sixteen £5 notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank; he felt the roll of notes in his pocket while he was conversing with the prisoner; he immediately went in search of the prisoner, and saw her in Hyde Park in conversation with a man; as he approached them he heard her say, "That is the bloke—you slither and I will clear out;" the man went away, and she was about to proceed in another direction, when he (witness) went up to her and charged her with having robbed him; she took up some stones and swore that she would break his skull, called him a —— loafer, and said that she did not believe he had any such money to be robbed of; he followed her until he met with a constable, into whose custody he gave her. Constable Oliver deposed that on searching the prisoner at the lock-up he found upon her the sum of 7s. 6d. In reply, prisoner denied having robbed the man, and believed that, as he told her, he had no money to be robbed of. Committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

John Johnson, a Chinese, was brought before the Bench on warrant, charged with having conspired with another Chinese to obtain by false pretences from Joseph Sly, of Pitt-street, Henry Murray, of Cumberland-street, and —— Hillard, of York-street, pawnbroker, the sum of £20 or thereabouts. Remanded until Thursday.

Four prisoners were discharged.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, April 25, Messrs. Vickery, Murphy, Spence, Evans, and Powell; Tuesday, 26, Messrs. Macintosh, Hunt, Raphael, and Beardmore; Wednesday, 27, Messrs. Chapman, Renwick, Day, and Hughes; Thursday, 28, Messrs. Love, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Solomon, and Penfold; Friday, 29, Messrs. Oatley, Hordern, and E. Campbell; Saturday, 30, Messrs. Bray, St. Julian, and Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Breillat and Crane.

Several inebriates were ordered to pay a penalty of 5s. each, or go to gaol for two days.

James Kelly, a seaman of the ship Winifred, was charged on warrant with assaulting David Rowland, boatswain of the same ship. From the evidence it appeared that defendant had received orders to wash decks, which he refused to do. The prosecutor thereupon proceeded to carry out the order, when he was violently assaulted by defendant, who also threatened the chief mate when he came to the assistance of Rowland. The Bench ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 40s., with 6s. 6d. costs, in default one month's imprisonment.

Henry Elmsworth, charged with deserting from the ship Amoor, was sentenced to imprisonment for one week, with hard labour.

James Coates, for behaving in a riotous manner in South Head Road, was fined 10s., or three days' imprisonment; and Michael Ryan, who pleaded guilty to using offensive language, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or go to gaol for seven days.

In Ten appeared on warrant, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and the complaint being sustained, he was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Mary M'Kenna was charged with obtaining goods valued at £1, from Ellen Corcoran, by means of false pretences. The prosecutrix stated that the defendant came to her shop in Mort-street, Balmain, on the 14th March, and asked for eight yards of alpaca, four yards of holland, and a pair of stays. She represented that she had been sent by Mrs. Wakfer, who required the goods for her daughter, and as the prosecutrix knew Mrs. Wakfer, she supplied them without hesitation. Subsequently, however, she learned that no such authority had been given to the defendant, and information was sent to sergeant Ward, who obtained a warrant and arrested the girl yesterday. The Bench committed the defendant for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

The same prisoner was then charged with stealing a shawl, valued at 18s., from the Roman Catholic Church, Balmain. Senior-constable Ward deposed that yesterday afternoon while searching a bundle containing prisoner's clothes, he found the shawl produced, which the girl at first claimed as her own, but subsequently stated that she received it from a Mrs. Grattan, of Balmain; he afterwards made inquiries in the matter, and ascertained that the shawl had been stolen from the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday last, and was the property of a Mrs. Pearson. Mary Ann Chudley stated that on Good Friday she took the shawl, which was the property of her sister, Mrs. Pearson, to chapel, and missed it about 7 o'clock. On this charge the prisoner elected to be summarily dealt with by the Bench, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

THE ROSTER.—Monday: Messrs. T. Hale, G. Rattray, N. D. Stenhouse, A. Thompson, and John Williams. Tuesday: A. Learmonth, S. Lyons, J. Pemell, and G. Renwick. Wednesday: J. Evans, J. R. Elliott, M. F. Josephson, R. P. Richardson, and Thomas Spence. Thursday: G. Hill, A. Hordern, Hon. John Macfarlane, J. Oatley, C. St. Julian, and W. Tucker. Friday: H. C. Burnell, O. J. Carsher, M. Chapman, and E. S. Hill. Saturday: William Day.

METROPOLITAN AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

THE ST. LEGER DAY.

PATRON—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore. President—The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c. Vice-president—Mr. Alfred Cheeke. Judge—Hon. W. M. Arnold, M.L.A. Stewards—Mr. Richard Jones, Hon. W. M. Arnold, Mr. C. A. Fraser, M.L.A., Mr. John Lackey, M.L.A., Mr. E. K. Cox. Starter—Mr. C. J. Brackenreg. Secretary and treasurer — Mr. Buchan Thomson. Clerk of the course—Mr. W. G. Henfrey. Handicappers — Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. S. C. Brown, M.L.A., Mr. J. A. Scarr.

Saturday was the first, or, more properly speaking, the St. Leger day of the Autumn Meeting of the Australian Jockey Club, at Randwick. The races came off under very unfavourable circumstances, the weather proving anything but fine. It rained during the greater part of the previous day and night, and all day on Saturday the weather assumed a most threatening aspect. The rain ceased about 11 o'clock, and held up most of the afternoon. There was, however, scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the humid atmosphere was most oppressive. This state of things greatly interfered with the attendance; and at no part of the day were there more than about five or six thousand persons on the course. The Grand Stand was pretty numerously patronised, but the smaller stands were not very well attended. The roads were in an extremely filthy condition, the mud in many parts being six or eight inches deep. The state of a portion of the road which passes though Moore Park, and which is in the hands of the Municipal Council, was especially deplorable, and it was with the greatest difficulty that vehicles were dragged along. The arrangements made by the Inspector of Vehicles with regard to the omnibuses were a noticable improvement upon the past; better order was maintained, there was less of that reckless driving that is too frequently to be seen on these occasions, and there was less delay in passing through the city. The course presented anything but an animated appearance, and there has scarcely ever been fewer vehicles than were there on Saturday. As for "card sharpers," "gamblers," and such like enterprising individuals, it was in vain that the eye endeavoured to detect more than one or two. The body of metropolitan police who were on the ground were able, in consequence of the small attendance, to exercise a check upon persons prone to dishonesty and fraud. The saddling paddock presented a more lively picture. The professional betters and bookmakers plied their peculiar vocation with great vigour, and if they did not do much business they made plenty of noise; but there was a marked absence of "flats," and in this respect the speculations of "the ring" were greatly curtailed. The course, considering the rain that had fallen, was in tolerably good order for racing; the grass was, however, rather too long. The racing arrangements were carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The German band, which has become a sort of established institution in connection with the Randwick races, was stationed in front of the grand stand, and greatly enlivened the proceedings by their performances. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his private secretary and his aide-de-camp, arrived on the ground shortly before the bell was rung for the first race, and remained on the ground the whole of the afternoon. Lunch was provided under the grand stand, and was partaken of by a very large number of persons. Mr. Justice Cheeke sat at the head of the table, having on his right his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, and on his left the Hon. W. M. Arnold. Mr. P. A. Jennings, M.L.A., occupied the vice-chair. The lunch was prepared by Mr. W. J. O'Brien (Tattersall's), and it is almost needless to say that it was served in an excellent manner. Taking into consideration the very depressing influence of the weather, everything may be said to have passed off highly satisfactorily; and if the visitors to Randwick were not gratified, it was not because there was no good racing. The race-book—containing the programme of the races, and blank leaves for memoranda—got up at the Caxton Printing Office, again proved a great convenience to the patrons of the Turf.

The racing on Saturday was excellent, and elicited a considerable amount of applause on different occasions during the day. A good deal of anxiety was felt before the Trial Stakes, with reference to the amount of success which would attend the efforts of Mr. Brackenreg as starter. Most persons had been satisfied with Mr. Henfrey's starting, and the change was looked upon as unnecessary. The result however proved that Mr. Brackenreg was quite up to his business, as every start of the day proved. To show how his efforts were appreciated, the crowd on the grand stand greeted him with a hearty cheer when he dropped the flag for the Trial Stakes; and he certainly deserved the little ovation, for there was never a better start effected on any racecourse in the world. The officials who had the management of the day's proceedings deserved every praise for the punctuality with which the programme was got through, and it is to be hoped that they will be as successful for the remainder of the meeting. Only five horses, out of nine entered, started for the Trial Stakes. The Drone, Deception, Greyskin, and Pyrrhus the First having been scratched. On looking at the horses as they stripped there could be no doubt about the condition of Trump Card who soon became the favourite at 5 to 4 against the field. Titus looked a little queer and was not very freely backed, although 5 to 2 could be got about him. Charlton evidenced care in training, and threatened to be difficult to beat. The result of the race proved that the public had picked the right one when they made Trump Card the favourite, as he won the race easily, Charlton vanquishing the remaining three. The time was by no means fast, the distance being done in 2 minutes 25 3-10 seconds. The second race, the Australian Champagne Stakes, was perhaps fraught with more interest than any other race, during the day, with the exception of the St. Leger. Sporting men were very anxious to see how the two-year-olds would turn out, and again the public picked the winner. Out of thirty-three subscribers, ten came to the post, and a fine lot of youngsters they were; as a whole, perhaps, as good as any that ever congregated together at Randwick. Florence was the picture of health and strength, and the theme of general admiration. Mr. Dines's Parasite was almost equally admired; she is a beautiful brown filly, by Lord of the Hills out of Mainstay; but she appeared a little too stout. Mr. Tait's colt Pyrrhus looked out of sorts, although he is a fine horse, and is likely to make himself known in a year or two more. Nobody seemed to think much about Romula, as it has become almost proverbial that the New Warrior colts are never good goers as youngsters; but in this instance Romula has proved a grand exception. The race was an easy victory for Florence, but there was a struggle for second place between Romula and Mr. Town's Amethyst filly, which was secured by the former; the time of running the five furlongs was 1 minute 7 4-10 seconds. The next race was the great event of the day, and the excitement was something intense as the time for the start approached. Out of forty-two subscribers there were only seven stripped for the race. Moselle was the favourite, and the mare certainly looked perfection as a racehorse, both in breeding and training. The odds against her up to the night before the race were 2 to 1, but when she made her appearance in the saddling paddock she was backed at even against the field. Barbarian attracted much attention, and those who had kindly remembrances of the achievements of his brother made comparisons as to their respective merits. It is true that he is not so perfect in symmetry as the Barb; but for all that he is the picture of a racehorse, and will yet make a name for himself on the turf of New South Wales. He does not at present seem to be blessed with the best of tempers, for he showed a considerable amount of fractiousness when he was being saddled. It is scarcely necessary to mention any other horse in this race, as all the interest was centred between Moselle and Barbarian. Fop and Lamplighter were both said to be amiss; Detective was not in condition; the Ida Colt, although a constant horse, was not considered good enough, and Misty Morn was never even mentioned unless by the bookmakers, who wished to bet against him. When the horses started, Barbarian got away to the front, and took a strong lead, which he kept for about three quarters of a mile, Sam Davis pulling upon him with all his might; all at once, however, at the Rocks, he appeared as if he were going to shut up, and Moselle passed him for a few strides. Davis again got him into his stride, and he again took up leading position, which he kept for some distance, but Ramsay, who was riding the mare, gave her her head at the trainers' stand, and she went to the front and was never caught again, winning easily by a length. Barbarian was undoubtedly too fat to race, and this may be accounted for by the fact that he has never been put to fast work for fear that his "leg" might give way. Well, it is thought it would have been a good deal better to have tested him before the race than in it. We shall now learn whether his leg has borne the trial or not. Somehow or other the horse did not seem to run kindly, but as to his gameness there can be no doubt; when a horse is collared two or three times in a race, and still struggles on, it is a good proof that his heart is in the right place. There can be no doubt that condition beat him on Saturday. In the race for the Publicans' Stakes, only four horses started, and Croydon was the favourite at 6 to 4 against the field; but we could see nothing in his condition that could justify anybody laying such odds that he would win the race, especially after the public running of Juanita was taken into account. The result was that the pot boiled over, Juanita winning easily, the favourite being second. The Doncaster Handicap brought the day's racing to a conclusion, and it is only just to the handicappers to say that the closeness of the race between the three first horses spoke exceedingly well of the judgment of those gentlemen in fixing the weights. Milesian was the favourite at 2 to 1 against him, The Drone being backed at 35 to 10. Any odds nearly could be obtained about the others, but the result proved that in this instance the favourite was not the best horse. Barbelle showed her breeding and condition, and won the race after a gallant struggle, the honour of second place being divided between the favourite and Sir William, who ran a dead heat. During the last race the rain began to fall sharply, which, with the previous racing, made the course rather heavy; but, considering the weather, it was really in excellent condition. There can be no doubt of the fact that in either wet or dry weather the Randwick course is the best in the Australian colonies.

The following is a detailed account of the day's racing.

First Race.—The (Autumn) Trial Stakes of 4 sovereigns each, with 40 sovereigns added, for all horses which have not won a prize exceeding 50 sovereigns in value up to time of entrance. Entrance, 1 sovereign. 9 subscribers. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. Adams's, ch h Trump Card, 4 years, 8 st 12 lbs (Lamont) 1
J. Driscoll's br c Charlton, 3 years, 7 st 13 lbs (Thompson) 2
W. Winch's gr g Greedy Greek, 5 years, 8 st 13 lbs ... 3
E. De Mestre's br g Titus, 5 years, 8 st 13 lbs
Lee's ch c Miracles, by Kingston—Governess, 3 years, 7 st 13 lbs

Betting: 5 to 4 v. Trump Card, 5 to 2 v. Titus.

A very excellent start was effected at the first attempt. Greedy Greek after the first few strides took a slight lead, with Titus and Trump Card close on his flank, Miracles and Charlton bringing up the rear. At the Rocks Titus and Trump Card passed Greedy Greek, and from this point raced neck and neck round the course to the trainers' stand; Greedy Greek making several rushes at the leading horses, but without effect. On coming down the hill into the straight running, Thompson, who was riding Charlton, made a push, and managed to get in front of Titus and the Greek. The favourite here put on the steam, and took a very decided lead. Titus was evidently out-footed at the distance by the Greek, and the race was won easily by Trump Card by three lengths, Charlton second, and Greedy Greek a length behind Charlton. Titus fourth, and Miracles last. Time, 2 minutes 25 3-10 seconds.

Second Race.—The Australian Champagne Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, h ft, or 5 only if declared by the 1st April, for 2 yrs colts, 8st 10 lbs, and fillies, 8st 8lbs. The owner of the second horse to save his stake, and the winner to give two dozen of champagne to the committee. Entries closed with 33 subscribers. Five furlongs.

Mr. J. Tait's b f Florence (C. Stanley) 1
J. B. Rossiter's br f Romula (S. Davis) 2
A. Town's b f by New Warrior—Amethyst, (Thompson) 3
R. Dines's br f Parasite (J. Morrison) 4
A. Town's b c Vauban by Tarragon—Juanita
Thos. Rutledge's br c Carwoo a
—— b c Pyrrhus (late Kelso)
E. K. Cox's ch c by Stafford—Miss Pittsford
Chaffe's na br c All Fours
C. Baldwin's b c The Baron.

Betting: Even on Florence against the field; 5 to 2 v. Parasite, and 10 to 8 to 1 against the others.

After one or two attempts, the flag fell to a tolerable start, in which the two favourites got a slight lead, Parasite being in front. On nearing the trainer's stand, Florence went away with a lead of three or four lengths, and it was quite clear she would be hard to beat—being hard held and running very strongly. At the turn, Romula and the Amethyst filly collared Parasite, and raced hard for second place. When within thirty yards of the winning post, Romula got her head in front of Parasite, and the Amethyst filly followed suite, leaving Parasite in fourth place. Florence won easily by three lengths, Amethyst filly being half a length behind Romula. Time, 1 minute 4-10 seconds.

Third Race.—The (Australian) St. Leger Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, h ft, 5 sovereigns only for those which declared on the 16th September, for 3 years colts, 8 st. 10 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lbs. The second horse to receive 60 sovereigns out of the stakes. Entrance closed with 42 subscribers. 1¾ mile.

Mr. W. Forrester's ch f Moselle (Ramsey) 1
G. Lee's bl c Barbarian (S. Davis) 2
J. Tait's b c Ida Colt (C. Stanley) 3
—— ch c Detective
J. Lee's b c The Fop
A. Saqui's br c Misty Morn
W. Pearson's br c Lamplighter

Betting: Moselle even against the field, 5 to 2 against Barbarian, 5 to 1 Ida Colt, 10 to 1 each Fop and Detective.

A good start for this race, Detective and Barbarian going to the front. After a very few strides the black horse took a strong and decided lead of three or four lengths, and on passing the stand the first time he still held that position, Moselle and the Ida Colt having deprived Detective of his place. All the jockeys were pulling hard. At the rocks Moselle suddenly passed Barbarian, and after a few strides Barbarian went again to the front, and increased his lead to four or five lengths. At the trainers' stand Detective and the Ida Colt rushed at Moselle, but the mare was now let out, and in coming round the turn she passed Barbarian, and came down the straight running four or five lengths in advance. When within about forty yards of the post a desperate race occurred between Barbarian and the Ida Colt for second place, but the black horse was too much for Mr. Tait's colt. Moselle won by about a length easily; Ida Colt two lengths behind Barbarian. Time—3 minutes 21 6-10 seconds.

Fourth Race.—The Publicans' Stakes of 7 sovereigns each, with 70 sovereigns added, for all horses which have not won a prize exceeding 100 sovereigns in value up to time of entrance; a winner of such a prize thereafter to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens at starting allowed 5 lbs. Second horse 14 sovereigns out of the prize. Entrance, 1¼ sovereigns. 6 subscribers. 1¾ mile.

Mr. J. M'Quade's b m Juanita, 5 years, 7 st 9 lbs (Thompson) 1
R. Dines's b c Croydon, 3 years, 7 st 11 lbs (Lewis) ... 2
W. Winch's br g The Dane, 4 years, 8st 9 lbs (Brown) ... 3
J. M'Dermott's bl g Centipede, by Sailor—unnamed, aged, 8 st 3 lbs (Lamont)

Betting: 6 to 4 on Croydon against the field.

When the flag fell, Croydon and The Dane jumped to the front, Juanita being next, and Centipede last. On passing the Stand, the favourite and The Dane were going neck and neck, and Juanita close upon their flanks; all holding hard. At the rocks, Dane went to the fore, Croydon next, and Juanita third, Centipede being evidently beaten. At the back of the course, Juanita went through her horses like the shot out of a gun, and kept the lead to the end, Croydon and Dane struggling for second place, which was secured by the former. Juanita won easily by a length, a length separating Croydon and The Dane. Time—3 minutes 35 5-10 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The Doncaster Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, h ft; entrance fee only if declared by 16th April, with 50 sovereigns added; for all horses; second horse 10 sovereigns from the prize; weights on the 6th April, a winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, 1½ sovereign. 22 subscribers. 1 mile.

Mr. E. Lee's ch m Barbelle, 4 years, 8 st 13 lbs (S. Davis) ... 1
A. Town's br h Sir William, 4 years, 8 st 9 lbs (Thompson) 2*
Carmichael's b g Milesian, aged, 8 st 9 lbs (H. Wells) ... 2*
T. Ivory's b h The Drone, 4 years, 6 st 7 lbs
G. Forrester's b h Seducer, aged, 8 st
Chaffe's na ch c Rawdon, 4 years, 7 st 7 lbs
L. Uhde's gr h Kaizer, 4 years, 8 st 12 lbs
A. Town's br g Darkie, 4 years, 8 st
E. De Mestre's b h Marksman, 4 years, 7 st 13 lbs
P. J. Keighran's gr g Sir Walter, aged, 8 st 2 lbs.
* Dead heat.

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Milesian, 35 to 10 v. The Drone, 5 to 1 each v. Seducer and Barbelle.

After one or two false starts, the horses were got away on pretty equal terms, Kaizer leading, closely followed by Barbelle and Rawdon, the other horses being all in a cluster two or three lengths behind. When they arrived at the back of the course, Barbelle and Rawdon passed Kaizer, Barbelle leading by a couple of lengths. As they neared the trainers' stand Rawdon and the grey fell off beaten, and Sir William and Milesian came up at a slashing pace and hung on the flanks of the mare, but Sam Davis called upon her and she answered very gamely. It was a desperate race down the straight running, but neither the favourite nor Sir William could manage to dislodge Barbelle from the front, and she won by about half a length, Sir William and Milesian running a dead heat for second place. Time—1 minute 48 2-10 seconds.

MEETING AT WALLSEND RESPECTING IMMIGRATION.

(From the Newcastle Chronicle of Saturday.)

ON Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Wallsend, for the purpose of hearing what were the feelings of the industrial classes in the district on the question of immigration. The hall was crowded.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Fletcher moved, and Mr. Cleveland seconded,—"That Mr. Forrester take the chair," which motion was carried.

The Chairman said the duties devolving upon him placed him in a similar position to the others who had attended the meeting. He hoped there would be the same respect and good behaviour displayed to-night as were displayed on previous occasions. The chairman then read the advertisement calling the meeting. The time had now arrived, he said, for the working men to take into serious consideration the various schemes that were being brought before the House of Assembly. Immigration was a subject of so much importance that it was desirable for the miners to use every legitimate means available to thwart the measure that was now before the Legislature, to bring out immigrants to this colony, seeing that the people in the district were only supplied with about three days' work in the week. He could vouch for the accuracy of his statements. He was aware that the Government were in want of funds; he thought it would be a wiser piece of legislation on the part of the representatives of this colony to vote some of the public money to be spent in the country, and give work to the unemployed in making improvements on the roads, for at present there was no road between Wallsend and Newcastle. He thought that Mr. George A. Lloyd's object was to reduce the wages of the working men. It was really distressing to see so many young, strong, and healthy men spending so much of their time in idleness. The chairman read several passages from the evidence of the select committee on Immigration. The evidence of one of the gentlemen, was Mr. Wise, an immigration agent. Mr. G. A. Lloyd put a question to this gentleman in the following shape:—"What about miners?" Mr. Wise answers, "They are very much required, also cotton-growers, tobacco-planters, and men for making railroads." (Bah.) Dr. Lang did not get off scot free; he would bring out from 20,000 to 50,000 immigrants, with the assistance of the Government, while so many hundreds of unemployed were almost starving in this colony. The chairman called on Mr. Fletcher to move the first resolution.

Mr. Fletcher, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said he would read the resolution, viz.,—"That this meeting, having observed that a measure for promoting immigration has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, it is the opinion of this meeting that any such measure as the one proposed is exceedingly inopportune, and wholly uncalled for by the requirements of the colony." Before offering any comments on the movement of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, he would call the attention of the meeting to a few facts which everyone connected with the various branches of industry could substantiate. In the district of Newcastle, it has often been said that there were 1400 miners, the quantity of coal raised being 604,950 tons in the year 1869. This gives to each miner 1 ton 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. daily, or 432 tons 2 cwt. 16 lbs. per annum, for 300 working days (13 days being given in for holidays, &c.); and allowing 3s. 9d. per ton, gives each miner 5s. 4½d. per diem, or £80 12s. 6d. per year. But supposing that each of these 1400 miners worked six days in the week, and raised each day 2¾ tons per man, the quantity raised in one year would be 1,201,200 tons. The demand being 604,950 tons, would leave a surplus over demand of 596,250 tons. And to supply the demand of 604,950 tons, each man working six days, and raising 2¾ tons each, per day, would only require 705 miners, shewing a surplus of 695 miners. Then, suppose each of the 1400 miners, to support a wife and two children, besides himself, out of his 5s. 4½d., would give 1½d. and 25 decimals of a penny to support each, out of which he has to pay for tallow, lamps, tools, house rent, &c. It was evident that Mr. Lloyd was actuated with a view to self-interest, for he was a commercial man and connected with many firms. Should his measure be carried into effect by the Legislative Assembly, to bring 30,000 immigrants into this colony, it would effectually bring down the wages of the labouring classes in this their adopted land, it would be necessary to raise another Oliver Cromwell to sweep from the land tyranny and oppression. They had 695 men who could not find employment, and a man in the colony would surely be as good as one that Mr. Lloyd could bring by his scheme of immigration. Then, as to improving the lands in the interior of the country, why should not the Government give the same amount to those unemployed as those who came out as immigrants to the colony? The 695 men would have £11,122 to divide amongst them, which would provide them with the means of living until they produced sufficient from their crops. It was true that an occasional advertisement appears worded "fifty miners wanted," but if those who thus advertised gave the same price as that given at the other collieries they never would want men. Let Mr. Lloyd go no further than Miller's Forest, and he would find that about twenty men supply all the farmers in that district with labour. It is true that Mr. Lloyd is interested in the mining branches of industry. The gold-miners at Trunkey Creek are getting £2 10s. per week; but let the tide of immigration set in, and so sure as it does, the wages will be reduced. What was the state of this colony at the present time? There was hardly a vessel that left the port of Newcastle, for California, but some of the miners take their passages by them. It would be to the interest of Mr. Wise, the immigration agent, to further such a scheme, and get it in force before a month expires, so that the voice of the people in the country would not have time to cry out against it, and thus swallow up a quarter of a million of their money. The speaker then referred to the rising generation, and showed, in very forcible language, that it was the duty of every father to protect the interests of their children. He resumed his seat amid deafening cheers.

Mr. Richardson said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and would raise his voice against any movement that affected the working-classes in a manner that would cause misery and depression in the labour market. Mr. G. A. Lloyd cannot be aware of the surplus labour that is in the colony at present; if he was, the large amount of brains that he possesses has unmistakably gained for himself an unenviable notoriety by seeking to inundate the colony with people. Then the wages of the gold-miners at the Trunkey would be reduced.

Mr. W. Bain made a few appropriate remarks in favour of the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. James M'Gee next spoke, and was received with cheers. He read the resolution, which, he said, he had much pleasure in moving, viz.,—"That a scheme of immigration such as the one proposed is, in the opinion of this meeting, calculated to import into the labour market of this colony a redundancy of that element of which a surplus already exists, and was likely to have the effect of lowering the condition of the class who live by their labour without any corresponding advantages being derived from an extension of colonial industries." The speaker said he was more than surprised at the manner of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, a man who was evidently aspiring to be something in the political sphere, and yet to exhibit such an amount of ignorance respecting the labour market, when it was an incontrovertible fact that the supply of labour far exceeded that of the demand. He hoped that the working men's voices would be raised throughout the length and breadth of the colony against the measure. There was something remarkably striking in the hurried manner that Mr. Lloyd wanted to proceed with his Immigration Bill through the Legislative Assembly, that almost made it appear to the public that the mover was fully aware of his scheme being bad, and, should there be time allowed for due consideration on a subject of so much importance to the industrial classes, it would fall to the ground. The idol which Mr. Lloyd was trying to bring to life (Dr. Lang consenting to stand godfather for it) would ultimately be shelved for the usual period. Mr. Lloyd's ingenuity in getting Mr. Wise, the immigration agent, to give evidence on the select committee, entitled him to the blue ribbon, and to be honoured with the knighthood of the Cross. This Californian politician was continually preaching both in the House of Assembly and out of it the rapid progress that California was making, which was one of the greatest protectionist countries in the world, he professing to be a free trader. Here Mr. Lloyd's example differed with his precepts. In 1869 the Wallsend Company sent into the Californian market 64,000 tons of coal, and each ton was taxed one dollar by the Government—£13,333 8s. Mr. M'Gee spoke at great length on the Queensland Land Bill. He retired amidst cheers.

Dr. Schrader most willingly seconded the resolution, and felt very much flattered in living in a community where so much eloquence and elaborate speeches had been made that night.

Mr. T. Fryer supported the motion, and would do his best to prevent an influx of labour.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cleveland had much pleasure in moving the third resolution, which read as follows:—"That, until such time as the capitalists of this colony are prepared to extend and sustain the manufacturing and other productive interests of the colony generally, the introduction here of a large number of the wage-earning class from the mother-country, in competition to those already here, can only be attended with disastrous consequences to labour in particular and the colony in general, more especially as the cost of these importations must be borne by the producers out of their contributions to the revenue of the State, the burthen of which always presses heavily upon the only partially-employed labourer of the colony." The speaker said he was opposed to the Immigration Bill. He gave some information respecting the Geelong manufactory, and showed clearly that things could be made much better and cheaper in this country than having to send the raw material from here to England to get it made up, with commission and heavy freights to pay when the articles were shipped to come back again. He further remarked that, if one hundred men could be employed six days in the week he would not be an advocate to bring out another hundred. There would only be three days in the week for each of them. The speaker then showed clearly that the boot and shoe manufactories in Sydney could undersell those imported, and then referred to the difference between free trade and protection. At the present time they could buy their loaves for 4½d., but had they protection it might be 1s. 6d. The speaker was both elaborate and eloquent while touching on these points. He was applauded.

Mr. W. Harris seconded the motion, and was opposed to spending money to bring immigrants into this colony; he would much rather see the Government spend it on roads and bridges. The motion was put and carried.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman, the speakers, and the Press.

A committee was chosen to draw up a petition to the Government against the Immigration Bill.

MELBOURNE ANNUAL REGATTA.

(From Daily Telegraph).

STARTER and Umpire: Professor Irving and Mr. M. Byrne. Judges: Messrs. W. Robertson and Mason.

The racing of the Melbourne Annual Regatta took place on Saturday and Monday last, on the Upper Yarra. The course was the same as on former occasions, the winning point being fixed about 100 yards below the Botanical Gardens bridge.

In the forenoon of Saturday the weather was all that could be desired, but at about a quarter past 2 there came a smart shower, which caused a precipitate retreat to the marquee. On Monday the weather was fine. During the rest of the afternoon it rained almost continually, and the reserve soon became a perfect morass. Notwithstanding these drawbacks to amusement, the visitors remained until the finish, the fairer portion showing a courageous disregard for soiled bottines or disfigured dresses. The races on the whole were not to be compared to those of last year, the Grand Challenge Cup and the Maiden Gig Race being the only two that were well contested. The others were in the most instances won by flukes, as in some cases the victorious crew seemed quite astonished to find that they had been successful. In the race between the Banks Club and the Commercial, for instance, the former virtually won easily, but their coxswain having forgotten the 1 lb. extra weight he had to carry, the race was given to the Commercial who to their credit did not wish to receive the stolen honour. The river was well kept, and well marked by a series of buoys. Each boat had to keep its own side the whole way up, no taking of an opponent's water being allowed. A pretty strong current was running, and a slight breeze made it a somewhat difficult task for the boats without coxswains to keep their heads straight. Fourteen events were on the card, but as both competitors in the second heat of the Maiden Outrigger Sculls were disqualified, the race was run over again for the finish, the final heat being left for Tuesday.

CHALLANGE PAIRS.

University Club—1, D. Wilkie 10 st 2 lbs; 2, T. C. Hope, 11 st 1
Melbourne Club—1, E. J. Vickers 9 st 10 lbs; 2, H. Willan, 10 st 11 lbs 2

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Richmond Club (north side)—1, J. H. Hood, 9 st 13 lbs; 2, H. Mitchell, 11 st 11 lbs; 3, R. Mitchell, 12 st; 4, J. Mitchell, 10 st 6 lbs; cox., R. Whitehead 1
Melbourne Club (south side)—1, V. J. Saddler, 10 st 8 lbs; 2, G. Young, 10 st 10 lbs; 3, J. B. Callen, 10 st 10 lbs; 4, H. A. Williams, 10 st 10 lbs; cox., S. Edwards 2

The Melbourne obtained a slight lead, which they kept until the first bend was passed. About the middle reach they were collared by the Richmond, and a good race ensued to the Baths bend, when Richmond went a head and won easily by a couple of boats' length, being perfectly cool and fresh at the finish. The stroke of the Melbourne was completely pumped between the Baths bend and the winning flag, but great credit is due to No. 3, Mr. Callen, for the excellent manner he pulled from first to last. The race caused the greatest excitement, the cheers of the local residents being tremendous as they saw their representative boat winning. On the result being made known, vociferous cheers were given for the winning crew. Time: 9 minutes 26 seconds.

GARDINER CHALLENGE CUP—FIRST HEAT.

University Club (north side).—1, D. Wilkie, 10st 2lb; 2, T. Coller, 10st 8lb; 3, J. Johnstone, 10st 4lb; 4, T. C. Hope, 11st; coxswain, J. W. Phillips... 1
Civil Service Club (south side).—1, J. W. Colville, 9st 9lb; 2, B. C. Jones, 10st; 3, E. Carlile, 10st 12lb; 4, O. Trickett, 10st 3lb; coxswain, G. Knipe... ... 2

A good start was made, but at Brander's old ferry the University obtained a lead, was never collared, and won by two boats' length easily. Time: 8 minutes 21 seconds.

On Monday the racing was, on the whole, better than that of Saturday, some of the events being splendidly contested. The Gardiner Challenge Cup created great excitement, the Richmond people going almost wild as their local crew pulled off the race, and became the possessors of the cup two years in succession. The Grand Challenge Cup also fell to the Richmond crew. After a splendid race the University won the Maiden Gig Race. Messrs. W. H. Devine and Bell were the winners of the Maiden Pair, and Mr. A. Nichols of the cup presented by the proprietors of the *Australasian* for the Challenge Sculls. The cup given by Mr. F. Walsh for the Maiden Outrigger Sculls fell to Mr. A. D. Michie.

GARDINER CHALLENGE CUP—FINAL HEAT.

Richmond Club (south side)—1, J. H. Hood, 9 st 3 lbs; 2, H. Mitchel, 11 st 1 lb; 3, R. Mitchell, 12 st; 4, J. Mitchell, 10 st 6 lbs; coxswain, R. Whitehead 1
University Club (north side)—1, D. Wilkie, 10 st 2 lbs; 2, T. Coller, 10 st 3 lbs; 3, J. Johnstone, 10 st 4 lbs; 5, T. C. Hope, 11 st; coxswain, J. W. Phillips... 2

A good start was effected, and after a few strokes the University took the lead. At Brander's they were overhauled by the Richmond crew, who shot ahead, and maintained their position to the end. At the Baths bend the University put on a terrific spurt, and materially reduced the distance between them and their antagonists, but were unable to wrest the victory from them. Richmond won by about half a length after a well-contested race on both sides. Time, 8 minutes 7 seconds.

CHALLENGE SCULLS (AUSTRALASIAN CUP).

Banks Club (south side)—A. Nichols, 10 st 1
Civil Service Club (north side)—B. C. Jones, 10 st 2

Jones went off with the lead, which he maintained as far as Brander's ferry. Here he ran on the wrong side of a buoy, and before he had cleared himself Nichols had a start ahead about a boat's length. Jones rowed pluckily, endeavouring to pull up the lost ground, when he again fouled at the corner of the Baths bend, and was thus deprived of all chance of the race. Nichols won as he liked. Time, 9 minutes 24 seconds.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP—FINAL HEAT.

Richmond Club (south side) 1
University Club (north side) 2

The crews were the same as in the Gardiner Cup. The University jumped away with a lead of half a length. Richmond overhauled them at the straight before the Baths bend, and shortly after went ahead, and were never caught. Time, 8 minutes 5 seconds.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney, will be held, at the Town-hall, York-street, this day, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock, afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman ,—That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Macintosh,—That the resolution of Council of 11th instant, annulling the contract for the supply of blue metal stone for five years, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

By Alderman Woods,—That the contract entered into by Mr. John Walding on the 22nd January last, for the supply of blue metal for a period of five years, annulled by a resolution of Council of date the 11th instant, be, and is hereby renewed.

By Alderman Caraher,—That the City Engineer be instructed to report upon the best means, and the probable cost of affording a better supply of water to the Sydney Infirmary. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Napoleon-lane be pitch-paved at a cost of £34, be adopted.

By Alderman Andrews,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering and two pitched crossings, be laid opposite the Hyde Park Asylum and the District Court, at a cost of £55, be adopted.

By Alderman Bradford,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Market-lane at the rear of the Freemasons' Hall be ballasted and metalled, and kerbing and guttering laid, at a cost of £63, be adopted.

By Alderman Steel,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that that portion of the Randwick Road between the Culvert and the Tollhouse be filled in, formed, ballasted, and blinded by contract, and metalled at the cost of £243, be adopted.

By Alderman Woods,—That a dwarf stone wall, pillars, and iron railing be erected, by contract, at the Cathedral-close, in accordance with the recommendation of the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Murphy,—That Harris-street, at the Pyrmont Bridge Road, be widened to the proclaimed alignment, by contract, at a cost not exceeding the estimate of the City Engineer.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observe from your issue of the 21st instant that the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer stated in his place in the Legislative Assembly, that, notwithstanding my opinion to the contrary, the Pitt-street tramway was an entire failure. With every respect for Mr. Samuel's convictions in the matter, and without any desire to thrust my own in direct antagonism to his, I think I may be permitted to say that I should be one of the best judges as to the working of that line. Mr. Samuel, as a casual observer, has noticed one or two hitches, and argues from them that the scheme was not successful. He states that he once noticed a truck laden with iron come to a dead stop on the line near the Circular Quay, that the load had to be removed by ordinary drays. I think he must be altogether mistaken. At any rate, I have no recollection of anything of the kind ever occurring, and can only account for the "stoppage" in this way:—Owing to insufficient accommodation at the Quay, I used to take a loaded truck a short distance along the line, and leave it until others were loaded, when the whole of them would be started together. I used to do this frequently, so as to get three or four trucks up in one run, and thus prevent any interference with the passenger cars, there being only a single line. Whenever goods of any description, but more particularly iron and other heavy material, were landed from the vessel where they could be put direct into the trucks, it was always done; but sometimes the vessel would discharge so far from the line that it was necessary to load it on ordinary drays, which then took it direct to the railway to save reloading. Mr. Samuel, I apprehend, must have noticed a truck of iron standing on the line waiting for others, and observing similar material being carried on ordinary drays, came to the conclusion that the tram was unable for the duty. I am sure that I cannot recollect being unable to take any load along the line that I ever started with, and would always prefer bringing the heavy material by the tram if the vessel could discharge into the trucks. All the iron for the Menangle and Nepean Bridges were brought up by the tramway, and it was all loaded at the rate of three or four tons per horse. There were also eighteen or nineteen engines, weighing from eighteen to nineteen tons each, brought up by the same line with six to eight horses, without any hitch occurring. So far from ordinary drays having to take goods which could not be taken by the tramway, the reverse was the case; and if my request to the Government to carry the tramway round the Circular Quay, as originally contemplated, had been complied with, *all goods* for the railway would have been carried by the tram at a very small price, as the trucks could have been loaded direct from the ship's side. Nothing was ever farther from my ideas than abandoning the tramway to carry materials by ordinary drays. It would have been the sheerest stupidity to do anything of the sort.

Mr. Samuel is partially correct in his statement of the passengers having to dismount on one occasion owing to the horses not being able to draw the car up loaded, but the circumstance, which is still fresh in my memory, was exceptional, being the result of the unwillingness of a young horse to pull or attempt to move. I do not deny that occasional stoppages may have occurred, but I can say, without fear of contradiction, that during the five years I was lessee of the tramway they did not exceed five, and were always occasioned by trifling causes which were easily removed. The gradient in some portion of Pitt-street—between Market and Campbell streets—may be but 1 in 35, as stated by Mr. Samuel, but I have ascertained that between Campbell and Goulburn streets the gradient is 1 in 20.

I repeat that it is not my intention to enter into the controversy as to whether railways would be suitable for communication with our vast and wealthy interior, and more especially now that the Assembly has dealt with it. I merely offer my knowledge of the working of the Pitt-street tramway as some data in guiding others to arrive at a sound conclusion; and I assert emphatically that had it been in a wider thoroughfare, and tested as it should have been, it would have proved a complete success.

JOHN WOODS.

Sydney, 22nd April.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is my misfortune to be located in the midst of a set of lawless wretches, who rob me of my sleep, and, I need scarcely say, of my temper too.

It has been said that those who live above the law ought to be taken off (tumbled over) without law; but this is too assassin-like to command your assent. Nevertheless, I am sure you will hesitate before you condemn me in the case that I am about to communicate to you, although my hands, like those of Macbeth's Queen, are stained with blood. The affair to which I allude is this: Last night I had scarcely been in bed twenty minutes, when I became aware that some one was in the room that had no business to be there. I did not disturb my partner, who was affording sonorous evidence that she was utterly unconscious of the danger that threatened us, but I braced myself up to deal with the intruder courageously, and when his movements led me to suppose that he was within reach, I hit out right and left, but like billiard Roberts, I opened the game with scoring a miss. Waited, listened, and again hit out,—this time with the success desired. The intruder was knocked over, and in less than five minutes was dead as a door nail. The poor fellow bled profusely, but whether death resulted from hemorrhage or from the sudden derangement of some vital function, I must leave to a *post mortem* examination to determine.

Doubtless, Sir, you will be of opinion that I communicate this intelligence in a pitiable state of excitement; but such an opinion, I am happy to say, is unfounded. Thanks to a good nervous system, I am very little moved in the matter. I am very certain that the jury, *when they hold their inquest*, will find that, from his character and antecedents, the intents of the defunct were thievish and sanguinary. In short, Sir, my equanimity is based on my confidence that the jury have no alternative, but must inevitably bring in a verdict of "Justifiable Mosquitocide."

Your obedient servant,

W. J.

St. Leonards, April 1.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT COLERAINE.

THE *Albion* gives the following particulars of the late ferocious attack at Coleraine:—

The victim of the assault was Mr. Gunter, a man whose harmless nature and good temper is well known. It appears that the malicious scoundrels (two brothers named John and Matthew Rice) had been dismissed by Mr. M'Conochie on Tuesday, and before they left the station Matthew said he would avenge himself on somebody; they threatened to murder Gunter if they had the opportunity, and the unfortunate man kept out of their reach, as he thought. Gunter had an engagement in town that night, at the Oddfellows' lodge, and the Rices were aware of this. He was cautioned not to go to Coleraine lest something should happen to him, and he did not go. The assassins were seen on the road just before Gunter's usual hour of travelling that way, but the ruffians were disappointed, and returned to the station. Before going to bed Mr. Gunter told some one of the threats he had received, and placed a rod of iron by the bedside in case an attack might be made. We believe Gunter has the superintendence of the stores on the station, and frequently after night he is called up by some of the men in want of stores. Some hours after he had retired on Tuesday night a rap at the door induced him to open his room, when the two Rices entered. Gunter was asleep at the time of the knock, and jumped out of bed to unfasten the door, and sprang back again as he was undressed, thinking that perhaps it was one of the station hands wanting something from him, and, as usual, could get it from him when inside. These impressions were but momentary. The fellows knew the position of Mr. Gunter's bed, and one went to the head and the other to the foot. Gunter then knew what was up, and seizing the rod of iron, dealt Matthew Rice a blow on the head; the rod was the handle of a fryingpan, and made a severe gash on the head of Rice. He had not the chance to get another hit, as the rod was wrenched from him; he was dragged by the heels out of bed and some thirty yards from the room, being treated in a most brutal manner. The disturbance awoke Mr. M'Conochie, and in a few minutes all the station hands were on the scene. Mr. M'Conochie was the first who ran to the assistance of Gunter, and then the poor fellow was so exhausted that but a faint moan could be heard. The elder brother, Matthew, had hold of him by the hair of the head, and was kicking him about the face and head, whilst the younger was kicking him about the body. Seeing the approach of Mr. M'Conochie, unarmed, an effort was made to knock him down. Mr. J. K. Smart ran to his assistance, when the wretches dealt Mr. Smart a severe blow, and made off, fully believing that they had accomplished their object. It was feared that Gunter was dead, and he was taken to his room. His two assailants were arrested and brought before the magistrates, but Gunter has not yet been able to appear to give evidence against them.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 22.—There has been a little more animation in business this week in the wholesale department, but retail trade continues dull. The heavy rain which has fallen during the past two days will again make the roads almost impassable, and thus prevent teamsters from undertaking loading to any extent for the present. A few of our larger merchants have had orders sent in to a fair extent, but on the whole there are general complaints as to the dulness of business.

Teas.—No alteration.

Sugars.—Ration kinds continue scarce and dear, and this has an influence on the higher descriptions.

Wheat.—There have not been many transactions during the week, and our mills are consequently not very busy.

Flour is steady, with a tendency upwards.

Hay.—Little change worthy of notice. The advance consequent upon the floods has again given way, and transactions have taken place to a small extent, at prices quoted below.

Fat Cattle.—Supply fair, and equal to requirements. Prices rule at from £4 to £5 10s, according to quality.

Fat Sheep.—Supply again excessive; prices from 4s 6d to 6s.

Store Cattle.—In demand; prices from £2 3s to £3.

Store Sheep.—There is an inquiry for store sheep, which could be placed readily at good prices.

Teas.—£7 to £7 10s per chest, £3 10s to £3 5s per half-chest.

Sugar.—Ration, £34 10s; Mauritius, £37; counters, £49; Company's pieces, £46; crystals, £54; snowdrop, £58; loaf, £60 per ton.

Coffee.—1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits 12s, English jams (1-lb. tins) 12s, colonial ditto 7s to 9s; sardines (½-tins), 11s, lobsters 9s 6d; oysters 12s 6d, salmon 15s 6d, pickles (quarts) 17s per dozen; currants 5½d, raisins 5½d, per lb.; salad oil 9s and 16s and Lea and Perrins' sauces 13s per dozen; vinegar, 1s per quart; mustard 1s 3d, pepper 1s 3d, per lb.

Wheat, 3s 2d to 4s 2d, Egyptian, 2s 6d per bushel.

Flour, £13 10s to £15 per ton.

Bran, £5 per ton.

Pollard, £6 per ton.

Hay (lucerne) £3 10s to £3 5s, oaten £1 to £1 15s, per ton.

Green lucerne, per load, 5s.

Maize, per bushel, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; maize meal, per 100 lbs., 11s 6d and 12s 6d.

Spirits.—Martell's brandy, per gallon £1 2s, per case, £2 7s; Hennessy's brandy, per gallon, £1 2s, per case, £2 8s; rum, per gallon, £1; gin, per case, £2 2s, (full contents) per case, £1 15s; old tom, per case, £1 13s 6d; whisky, per case, £1 16s 6d; ales (English) per hogshead, £9, per dozen, 13s; porter, per dozen, 13s; ales (colonial), per 36 gallons, £1 15s 6d.

Poultry.—Geese, per pair, wholesale 6s 6d, retail 7s 6d; ducks, per pair, wholesale 4s, retail 4s 9d; fowls, per pair, wholesale 3s 3d, retail 4s 3d; turkey cocks, per pair, wholesale 9s, retail 10s 6d; turkey hens, per pair, wholesale 6s, retail 7s 6d.

Fruits.—Apples wholesale, per case, 13s to 14s; retail, per dozen, 1s to 2s; pears wholesale, per case, 10s to 12s; retail, per dozen, 1s to 2s; oranges wholesale, per dozen 6d; retail, per dozen, 9d to 1s; lemons wholesale, per dozen, 4d; retail, per dozen, 9d; bananas wholesale, per dozen, 1s 3d; retail, each, 1½d to 2d; quinces wholesale, per dozen, 4½d; retail, per dozen, 6d to 8d; cocoanuts wholesale, per dozen, 1s 6d; retail, each 3d to 4d.

Vegetables.—Potatoes wholesale, per ton, £3 15s to £5, retail, per cwt., 5s to 6s; onions wholesale, per cwt., 6s 6d; retail, per lb. 6d; cabbages wholesale, per dozen, 2s; retail, each, 3d; pumpkins wholesale, per dozen 3s to 4s 3d; retail, each 4d to 6d.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef wholesale, per 100 lbs. 16s; retail per lb. 2½d to 3d; mutton wholesale, per lb. 1½d to 2d; retail per lb. 2½d to 3d; lamb retail, per quarter 4s; veal wholesale, per lb. 4d; retail, per lb. 5d; pork wholesale, per lb. 6½d; retail per lb. 8d; salt beef per 100 lbs. 16s 6d.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 1s per lb. wholesale; 1s 3d per lb. retail; eggs 1s per dozen wholesale, 1s 6d per dozen retail; English cheese 1s 9d per lb. wholesale, 2s per lb. retail; colonial cheese 3d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 4d to 5d retail; bacon 8d per lb. wholesale, 10d per lb. retail.

Leather.—Sydney kip leather 1s 9d to 2s, Maitland ditto 1s 8d to 2s; Sydney sole leather 1s to 1s 3d, Maitland ditto 10d to 1s 1d per lb.; bag leather 12s to 15s per side; harness leather 10d to 1s 3d, calfskins 3s 6d to 5s, French calfskins 5s 6d to 6s, per lb.; basils 10s 6d to 17s 6d per dozen; hides 8s to 16s each.

Tallow.—Mutton £30 to £31, beef £25 to £26, per ton. Candles 5¼d wholesale, 6d to 7d per lb. retail.

Tobacco.—American, 4s to 6s per lb.; colonial, 1s 6d per lb., retail; cigars £4 to £5 10s per 1000.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

ON the 14th February, an explosion of gunpowder used for sinking occurred at the Morfa Colliery, near Neath, whereby twenty-three men were killed. Thirty other persons were injured, and four of them so severely as to render their recovery doubtful.

The explosion occurred about half-past 6 in the morning, as the men were proceeding to their work. Fortunately, however, only about fifty of the men, out of a far larger number employed in the works, had descended the pit. A man who was standing on the stage above the pit's mouth heard a noise below, and at the same instant was thrown backward by a violent gust of air forced upward from the shaft. The alarm was given, and at first it was naturally concluded that an explosion of fire-damp had occurred. By means of a contrivance kept in readiness for an emergency, the usual mode of descending being destroyed, Mr. Gray, the manager, descended the shaft, and, after a careful examination of the workings, found that a store of gunpowder, more or less large, but supposed to be larger than the quantity allowed to be kept by the rules of the colliery, had exploded. The store of gunpowder was kept by the men engaged in sinking the pit to a deeper level. The explosion occurred in the principal drawing shaft. Everything tends to prove that the explosion was that of the store of gunpowder alluded to, as no traces of fire-damp could be found. The colliery is one of the largest, and, according to all testimony, one of the best managed in the South Wales district. There are two shafts; the colliery is admirably ventilated, the men worked with locked safety lamps, and undoubtedly all means are adopted to prevent an explosion of fire-damp. The colliery is managed by Mr. William Gray, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Vivian during the last twenty-one years, and his skill and experience are generally acknowledged. The injured men were brought up out of the pit as speedily as possible, and were at once attended to by a number of medical gentlemen, who had hastened to the place immediately the alarm was spread, and every aid and appliance were supplied abundantly by the manager.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SWEETHEART.

ON Wednesday, February 16, at the Malvern Police Court, before a full Bench, Walter Wells was brought up in custody, charged with shooting at Emma Wells with a pistol, with intent to murder her. The prisoner and prosecutrix are cousins, and had resided with an uncle, Mr. Need, King's hill Farm, Leigh, near Malvern. The prisoner had paid her attentions, but as they were neither agreeable to her or her uncle he was sent home to his parents at Droitwich. On Saturday, the 5th, he intercepted Mr. Need and Miss Wells as they were driving to Worcester market, and while talking to his uncle he deliberately shot at his cousin with a pistol. He ran off, but was shortly afterwards apprehended, when he pulled the pistol out of his pocket, and told the constable that was what it was done with, and that it was all through love. Miss Wells was wounded severely on the arm, and some shots also struck her face and knocked out one of her teeth; but she was able to appear and give evidence, though still suffering greatly from her injuries. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, and bail was refused.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

(Abridged from the Times.)

In the House of Commons on the 15th February Mr. Gladstone, in rising to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, was received with loud cheers. He said: Sir, twelve months have not yet passed since it was my duty to submit a measure of the greatest consequence and difficulty in reference to the Church of Ireland. At the time that measure was introduced we were told it was not the subject which really involved the happiness of the Irish people, or which went closest to the root of the Irish difficulty, nor did we at any time deny the justice of that representation. There remained for us, however, a labour probably heavier still, because we knew we should not have the advantage of that definite guidance and support which in relation to the Church question we thought we derived from the clear, established, and familiar conviction of the majority of the people. (Hear, hear.) But I refer to this subject now in the hope that those who then thus truly spoke will now approach the consideration of Irish land tenure full of the feelings they then expressed, and will bring home to themselves the vast importance of the subject which touches the material, the domestic, the daily condition directly, perhaps, of a majority of the people of Ireland, and indirectly of the whole of the population of that country. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the difficulties of this question have been greatly aggravated by delay. (Hear, hear.) It can be no matter of wonder that the British Parliament sometimes does fall short of a perfect performance of those duties. The changes effected by Parliament since the Reform Act of 1832 have been in themselves so remarkable, so searching, so comprehensive, and so beneficial that I shall not be deemed to cast reflection upon them if I sorrowfully admit that neglect is chargeable upon us in respect to the Irish land question. (Hear, hear.) It is indeed but too true that in the world-wide extension of the concerns of the British Empire which touch upon everything that affects any portion of the human race shortcomings must be sometimes found. (Hear, hear.) We have undertaken more than I believe any people ever in the history of the world undertook, and it is no wonder if under these circumstances we are overtaxed as a Parliament, and sometimes are behind in legislation. Undoubtedly it is the case in this instance. It was in 1833, I think, that Mr. Sharman Crawford first called the attention of the House of Commons to the grievous condition of the occupier of the soil in Ireland; and when in 1843 he repeated that representation, so struck was Sir Robert Peel and his Government with the truth and force of the case that they appointed a well and wisely constituted commission to inquire into the occupation of land in Ireland. In 1845 that commission reported, having amassed an immense amount of evidence, and tendered the most weighty recommendations. Had those recommendations been acted upon, it is probable at this moment there would be no Irish land question. (Hear, hear.) The person whose duty it was to recommend to Parliament in the name of his colleagues an immediate compliance with the recommendations of that commission was Lord Derby, then a member of a Conservative Government, and afterwards the leader of the Conservative party. Most unhappy it has been that these recommendations were unsuccessful. Probably none of us who have sat in Parliament during that interval are exempt from responsibility; but what I do hope is, having witnessed the disaster and difficulty arising from too long procrastination, we shall each and all resolve that an end shall be put to this state of things, and at once to seal up this great question. (Loud cheers.) If there is additional difficulty from delay, undoubtedly there is consolation in this, that we see from unquestionable signs that all are sensible of the necessity of the case, and are prepared to approach it in a just, practical, and conciliatory spirit. (Hear, hear.) On our part I trust nothing shall be wanting in studying so far as we can every feeling and prepossession in whatever quarter it can be found. I trust, I say, nothing will be wanting to bring about the happy arrival of the consummation we all so much desire. (Cheers.) Comfort is also to be derived from the fact that not only the people of this country, but of the civilised world, look on at our efforts with hearty and profound goodwill. The Emperor of the French, himself engaged in a great and arduous task, noticed in the most solemn manner and kindliest phrases the efforts this nation and Parliament are making to heal the wounds of Ireland; and I am sure I may well say that the Parliament and people of this country greatly reciprocate with him in his attempt to extend constitutional liberty and progress—(cheers)—the sympathy he has expressed on our behalf. (Hear, hear.) I have never known a case in which so many gentlemen have devoted their time, thoughts, and acquirements, not to mere attempts to advocate and recommend the narrow view of a party, but to elucidate and clear the difficulties of the case. (Hear, hear,) When I spoke upon the question of the Irish Church I had this advantage, that the whole matter had been so thoroughly sifted as regarded the general considerations of policy applicable to its solution that it was quite unnecessary for me to detain the House with any preliminary details. I am not now quite in the same position, and it is necessary to refer to some misapprehensions which prevail on the other side of the water in reference to the condition of Ireland, because prepossessions adverse to the character of the Irish people exist, and it is most desirable that we should endeavour to remove them, in order that the men of England and Scotland may come clear and unprejudiced to the consideration of this question. (Hear, hear.) Without entering into the broad question that the Irish are a Celtic race and prone to violence and disorder, I would merely call upon hon. members to observe the principal facts. Lord Russell in 1846 laid it down that eviction and its various evils were the cause of agrarian crime. Well, sir, we have some means of testing this question with respect to the Celtic race in Ireland—where the ratio of agrarian crime and eviction is highest and where it is lowest. Connaught is almost entirely Celtic; Ulster has a large infusion of non-Celtic blood, but in Ulster eviction is far higher than in Connaught. In counties where disturbances have been greatest there is not one to which a particularly Celtic character attaches. It is said that the system of landlords is the same in Ireland as in England, and, if it does not produce the same effects, that must be the fault of the Irish. The law of the occupation of land in Ireland is founded on contracts and not on tenure—is founded upon the relation of two persons, one of whom has something which is given by written or unwritten agreement, and the other has all the rest. That is the law of both countries, but it is only the skeleton of the law to which it bears resemblance. All the circumstances and associations are different in one country to what they are in the other. In Ireland the country has been full to a very late period of the traditions and marks of conquest. In England such is not the case. In Ireland the landlord is commonly different from the tenant in politics and religion. In England they have commonly been of the same religion and of the same politics. In Ireland the landlord does not find as a rule the capital necessary for the improvement of the soil, though he does so in exceptional instances. In England the landlord is the person who finds that capital. In Ireland the landlord is frequently an absentee, and unhappily has been so during the whole 700 years of the connection between the two countries. In Great Britain absenteeism is extremely rare. In Ireland great jealousy has prevailed during the last forty years against granting tenures longer than from year to year. In England and Scotland that is almost universally the practice, and in England you can hardly find a quarter where such jealousy exists. (Hear, hear.) In Ireland the law has refused to recognise any right whatever of the tenant in anything he puts upon the soil, whereas in England there is not a single county where customs which mitigate the law do not prevail and greatly abate the force of that law. In Ireland there has not rested in the hands of the landlord the discharge of that mass of public duties without fee or reward, which has honourably distinguished for so many generations the landlords of England. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, whereas in England and in Scotland the idea of holding land by contract is traditional and familiar, in Ireland the people have not generally embraced the idea of the occupation of land by contract, but the notion of some interest in the soil adhering to the tenant, even though his contract has expired, is everywhere rooted in the mind of the people. But now, sir, there is another false impression that there is something extraordinary and strange in the present uneasiness of Ireland, and in the recent tendency to an increase of agrarian crime, these ideas being founded upon the supposition that the condition of Ireland has been for a score of years one of steady improvement. In 1860 my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War described the various forms and features of improvement which then marked the state of Ireland; but the years which have since elapsed tell a different tale. Between 1849 and 1860 there was an increase in wages throughout Ireland, amounting in some places to 30 per cent., in others 50 per cent., and in others 100 per cent. Since 1860 that rate of wages has not generally advanced. [An Opposition member: "But wages have not gone back."] True, wages may not have gone back; but considering their very low amount we can hardly be surprised if the feeling they produce is anything but contentment. Various causes have been at work unfavourably affecting the Irish labourer. Undoubtedly evictions have been fewer in that period. But I must say that some of the most painful, indefensible, and guilty have taken place within that period, and that of the other crimes which we have been recently lamenting, no small portion is to be traced to interference with the fixed usages of the country, and what the people believed to be their rights. Another process had been going forward with great rapidity, which has acted very unfavourably upon the labouring classes—the transference from tillage to pasturage. Between 1860 and 1868 the pasturage of Ireland increased by 560,000 acres, while in the same interval the tillage decreased 400,000 acres. Down to 1860 there was a remarkable decrease in the pressure of the poor-law upon the resources of the country. The maximum number of persons relieved had sunk in 1860 to 170,000. In 1868 that figure had risen to 289,000; while since 1860, although wages have not gone back, and may have exhibited a stationary character, yet the cost of subsistence has very considerably increased. What has free-trade done for us? It has lowered the price of wheat; but it has raised the price of oats and the products of pasture land. It is said that we have legislated in favour of Ireland for a century, and yet its inhabitants are not contented. Now I wish to know what it is that we have done during the century. If we were believers in astrology—if we held the opinions of fatalists, we might, after examining much of our legislation in regard to Ireland, almost be led to believe that some dark star brooded over that country, and forbade, so far as the Irish peasant was concerned, any good to follow from the most beneficent legislation. In 1793, Parliament passed an Act to enfranchise the Roman Catholics. The unforeseen effect of that was that the landlords of Ireland became the prime promoters of that excessive subdivision of land—(hear)—by creating forty-shilling freeholders, which ushered in the horrors of the famine of 1847. The Act of 1829 put an end to that inducement by disfranchising the forty-shilling freeholder, and tended to encourage the landlords to give to their tenants something in the shape of a lease. After 1829 that inducement was withdrawn, but the Act passed in that year partly introduced, and certainly vastly extended, the mischief of mere yearly tenancy. Then came, in 1849 or 1850, the Encumbered Estates Act, which had the benevolent object of introducing capital into Ireland, In that Act also there was one fatal oversight, so grievous in its operation that it is doubtful at this moment whether the whole of Ireland would have been better or worse without it. But when the encumbered gentlemen came into the Estates Court they sold their estates, no distinction being drawn between the tenant's improvements and the state in which he found the property, so that the improvements were sold away from the tenant, to whom they by right belonged, and the price was paid to the outgoing landlord who was not entitled to it. (Cheers.) And it is not too much to say that the purchases which have taken place under the Act, and the use made by some of those who have come in of their power, may be reckoned among the specific causes of the disturbances in Ireland. We proposed a Poor Law as a remedy; but if we have a peasantry with strong arms, and a desire to earn their own sustenance, and encourage a system in which that peasantry can only labour without hope, and are liable to be evicted without any fault of theirs, and if we then think it enough to say, "Although you are evicted, the doors of the poorhouse are open to receive you," my answer is that that is a policy by which you cannot bring about national content. (Cheers.) Then there is the remedy of emigration. But when the emigrant wishes to stay, and is passionately attached to the land on which he has grown up, then to say to him, "We cannot assure to you your holding, we cannot even give you a promise that you will be able to exercise your ability without eviction, but there is a country across the Atlantic and the wild plains of America to receive you," is unwise. Emigration is another word for banishment, and the country under whose laws such banishment takes place does not deserve the attachment of those who are liable to it. (Cheers.) For nearly a century we have been legislating in favour of Ireland. We have destroyed the hideous fabric of the penal laws, conferred one by one every political privilege on our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and extended to them religious equality; and yet I greatly doubt whether so far as the law is concerned, the condition of the Irish peasant is even better at all than it was before the abrogation of the penal laws. (Hear, hear.) But what have you done for the Irish occupier, and what have you done against him? Undoubtedly you have done for the people of Ireland what is an enormous boon to the masses; you have educated them. (Hear.) But when you educate a people, and give them a free Press, and do not at the same time remedy their causes of complaint and grievance, I ask you whether, so far from removing discontent, you do not take the very course which is sure to end in the augmentation of every difficulty with which you have to contend? (Cheers.) You have done another thing of great importance. You have altered the whole law in respect to the defence which the Irish occupier enjoyed in his holding. You have brought in new statutes and conditions of eviction, and altered the status of the Irish occupier against his own and in the interest of the landlord. We have made ejectment cheap, and we have allowed notices to be discharged at him thick as snow flakes; and all this while we have done nothing for him, although I do not hesitate to say legislation for the upper class of the Roman Catholics has been beneficent. But that is not the case with the peasantry. It is proposed in the terms of the motion I have to make to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland. What is the great evil under which Ireland labours? Insecurity of tenure, which paralyses the industry of the cultivator of the soil, and vitiates his relation in a vast number of cases with his landlord, and the law under which he lives. The sun of hope has recently shone upon Ireland. It was not possible that the Irish people, when they witnessed the attention of the session of 1869 to Irish affairs, and knew that in 1870 Parliament would apply itself to the land question, that they should not think that the day of hope had at length returned with regard to this great question of tenure of land; and after so long a period of despondency I cannot be surprised if in some cases where this hope has been revived, it had in it some of the elements of a riotous exuberance. (Cheers and laughter.) Certain proposals have been made, and we hear of security of tenure, of perpetuity, of fixity, of certainty of tenure, and of stability, these words expressing in different forms the shapes it is desired the reform should assume. I shall take the word "fixity," and some of the other words, as expressing an idea of such a tenure as shall enable a man to pursue his industry without fear of loss from any difference that may arise between him and the landlord. They do not express the transference of property in the soil. The proposition of perpetuity, however qualified by the compensation to the landlord, appears to me to be attended with the greatest possible difficulty. Then comes the question whether the compensation is to be paid by the Consolidated Fund, or whether by an immediate increase in the rents in order to compensate the landlord by augmentation at the moment for the loss he is called upon to suffer. And what would be the effect of this perpetuity of tenure? Every occupier, so long as he pays the rent he now pays, or a rent to be fixed by a tribunal of valuation, is to be endowed, for himself and his heirs, with occupation of the land he holds, subject only to the condition that the rent shall vary according to the price of produce. The effect of that is that the landlord becomes a pensioner on a rent-charge upon his own estate. (Hear, hear.) For anything he may lose in money the Legislature has a perfect right to deal with his social status if it thinks fit, but it is bound not to think fit unless it can be shown it is for the public good. Well, is it for the public good that the landlords of Ireland should be reduced by Act of Parliament to a condition in which they receive a certain sum of money from year to year, and nothing more? I, for one, am not prepared to do that, and such is the sentiment of my colleagues. (Cheers.) I think, on the contrary, we ought to look with hope and anxiety to the bringing about of a state of things in which the landlords of Ireland may more generally assume as a class that position held by the landlords of this country—a position marked by responsibility, personal familiarity, sympathy with the people among whom they live, by traditional connection handed down from generation to generation, and a constant discharge of duty in every form in which it can be suggested. I think perpetuity of tenure must be considered in this point of view. If the land is to be bought it should be bought by and for the State, and that which is so purchased should be distributed among or applied for the benefit of the whole nation: but the occupiers of land in Ireland, though they of themselves constitute a moiety of the people of that country, are not the whole, and therefore by adopting perpetuity you propose that the essence of proprietary right should be carried from the class that now possesses it over to another class which is not the whole people of the country. And consider how this is to be done. If I am not allowed to adopt the former course, an energetic tenancy would be proscribed, and I must not allow any man to put a spade to the ground unless he were able to purchase the estate. But if on the other hand a perpetuity man were allowed to create yearly or any other tenancies, then I say the Act of Parliament would contain the seeds of its own destruction. There is another point which deserves the most serious attention, that if perpetuity of tenure were really good for Ireland it could not be very bad for portions of England and Scotland. The question with which we have to contend is insecurity of tenure, and how does this insecurity manifest itself? Chiefly in four forms. Sometimes in the withdrawal by the landlord of privileges customarily enjoyed by the tenant; secondly, in the lavish and pitiless notices to quit; thirdly, direct eviction; and fourthly, the demand upon the tenant for an increased rent founded solely on the value which he by his labour and his capital has added to the soil, and treading sometimes too closely upon the heels of the improvements effected by the occupier. There is one spot in Ireland which is instructive upon this portion of the subject, the province of Ulster. I am far from saying that it would be desirable to reproduce, or possible to do so with precision, the state of things that prevails there as regards the occupation of land; yet the state of Ulster is good up to this point—that you can apply a remedy to the great evil of insecurity of tenure, and yet that such a remedy can be found to apply without shaking the foundation of property. In considering what the remedy should be, we have cast aside altogether guidance from the false lights of fear. We do not intend to create legislation for the land tenure of Ireland, in order to give effect to this or that doctrine as to the mode in which land ought to be managed and conducted. The question whether the holdings should be large or small, whether the tenancies should be yearly or longer, whether the improvements should be made by the landlord or the tenant, all these are matters on which in my judgment there is room for an immense variety of opinion according to time and circumstances. We shall be guided by experience, and shall take the facts and circumstances of Ireland as we find them. This is a bill to amend the law relating to the acquisition and occupation of land in Ireland. And here let me say that I deeply regret the absence and the cause of the absence of the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, and I regret more deeply, and naturally so, the absence and the cause of the absence of my right hon. colleague the President of the Board of Trade, who is so deeply interested in the whole of this subject, and who has made those portions of it relating to the acquisition of land in some degree his special and favourite study. I will read a few lines which he wrote to me on being seized with his recent indisposition. He stated:—"I cannot tell you how much I am disappointed at being absent from the meeting of Parliament, but I have distinct warnings of an attack something like that from which I suffered fourteen years ago, and I dare not disregard them. I am quite unable to work, and must leave London for a time. I regret deeply that I cannot be at your side to vote and plead for the Irish Land Bill." After reference to the differences of opinion as to the bill which will be entertained, Mr. Bright proceeds,—"I think it is a just and comprehensive measure, and I hope the moderation and patriotism of Parliament will enable it soon to become law." The measures of my right hon. collegue with respect to the ownership of land are not exclusively contained in the present bill. Some of them are included in other bills, and I will presently notice them, for they do not apply to Ireland alone, but to the whole kingdom. Amongst them will be measures for facilitating the transfer of land and for dealing with the succession in cases of intestacy, giving greater ease, liberty, and justice to the operation of the law than in its present state it can be said to possess. (Hear, hear.) It is possible that there may be some other provisions analogous to these, which we may deal with during the present session, and which will be applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom. However, everything I am now about to say is confined exclusively to Ireland, and, in conformity with the language of the Speech from the Throne. With regard to the important object of facilitating acquisitions of land, we shall propose, as regards those who require assistance, that loans of public money should be given to occupiers disposed to purchase cultivated land now occupied by themselves, and this arrangement should extend to those cases where the proprietor, attracted by the advantages of a Parliamentary title, thinks proper to carry his estate into the Encumbered Estates Court. We mean to relax the rule that these loans should be made to occupiers only when a landlord is only willing to sell in block, and where the tenants combining find means, with assistance from the Exchequer, for the purchase of a large portion of the estate—say to the extent of four-fifths. Then it is proposed that assistance should be given to others, not occupiers, for the purchase of the remaining one-fifth. With regard to waste land, it is proposed to give loans to the owners for the purpose of preparing that land for occupation, by making roads, and by the erection of the necessary buildings. It is also proposed, when a landlord after reclaiming waste land should be desirous of selling it to assist the purchaser, provided the landlord is willing to become joint security to the Government for the money. With regard to the ownership of land, even those who do not think that any great sub-division of land is likely to arise from these propositions may be of opinion that, under the circumstances of Ireland, Parliament should be far from showing any jealousy of the ownership of land by the Irish people, and should be ready by all fair means to promote it. (Hear.) I now come to the clauses which relate to the still greater subject of the occupation of land. We propose to supply a distinct judicial machinery for the purpose of the bill. That machinery will be twofold—either a Court of Arbitration or a Civil Bills Court, as it is named in the measure. The Court of Arbitration will be a tribunal constituted in a simple manner by the voluntary choice of parties, but it will be armed with all the necessary powers to enforce the law. When matters shall be settled by arbitration there will be no appeal, but when parties proceed by the tribunal invested with public authority they will go to the Civil Bills Court, in which the assistant barrister acts alone as Judge. The assistant barrister will judge the case and dispose of it under these conditions:—If he thinks it a matter of importance he may reserve the case for the decision of a higher tribunal; if the parties are willing, he may give them an amicable and voluntary hearing in his own room in lieu of a contentious appearance in Court; and in whatever he judges he will judge subject to an appeal to a higher tribunal, which will consist of the two Judges of assize. If necessary for the purpose of quickening the process of appeal, three instead of two assizes will be held, so as to shorten the period intervening between each assize; and the appeal to the Judges will be final. At the same time, if they find the matter submitted to them to be one which they cannot take the responsibility of deciding, they will have authority to reserve a case for the Court for Land Cases in Dublin; and this Court, which exists for the purpose of receiving and disposing of those references, will be composed partly of equity and in part of common law Judges. The general aim of the bill will be to lay down clear and distinct rules for the guidance of the Court, and to allow the Court to take into its view all the variety of considerations and circumstances by which an application of the rules ought to be affected. With respect to the legislation itself, there are four descriptions of holdings in Ireland which we have thought it our duty to keep specially in view. The first of these is the holding which now exists under the Ulster custom. The second is the holding that exists under other customs analogous, more or less, to that of Ulster, prevailing, irregularly and variously, over a large part of Ireland, but not having that definite existence, weight of tradition and authority which belongs to the Ulster custom. The third class is the residue of yearly tenancies, not practically enjoying hitherto any protection whatever from any custom. In the fourth place, we have thought it right to keep in view that class of estates the landlords of which have sought to apply a remedy by the voluntary introduction of leases. The bill will be limited in the strictest manner to agricultural holdings, it will not touch any except those who are pursuing agriculture as an industry and a trade. There will be certain exceptions to include the gardens of the labourers who are the servants of the farmer, or of the landlord, the lands held as demesne land, and the lands described in a former bill as taken for special or temporary purposes. How, then, are we to deal with the Ulster custom? The view we take of it is that it includes two elements—compensation for improvements and the price of goodwill. Leaving these questions, we take the Ulster custom as a matter of fact. Viewing it as a covenant, we propose to take it as it is, and to convert it into a law, and allow it to be examined into as a question of fact by the Courts that will be constituted under this bill. Mr. Gladstone, having argued these points at considerable length, then said—I adverted some time ago to the notice to quit as an instrument through which, in some cases, grievous suffering has been inflicted. Now, as we have endeavoured to load eviction with conditions which may prevent its being used as an engine of arbitrary power, we think it also necessary to clog the action of these notices. A notice to quit must be a notice for twelve months, instead of six, and it must commence from the last gale day of the current year, and finally, every notice to quit must bear a stamp duty of 2s. 6d. (Loud laughter.) It is said that there are some landlords in Ireland who entertain themselves from year to year by printing notices to quit on the back of their receipts for rent, and it is intended, if they should feel it necessary for their own purposes to prosecute that amusement hereafter, that they shall find it more expensive than it has hitherto been. (Cheers and laughter.) Then there is another provision which I must mention, although I have already so long taxed the patience of the House—(cheers), and it has relation to the county cess. We think that this bill affords a convenient opportunity for dealing with the question of county cess. The House is aware of the recommendation made by a committee of this House that the county cess should be placed upon the same footing as the poor's rates, with regard to its relation to the owner and occupier. We therefore propose this twofold enactment, in all new tenancies of the county cess one moiety shall be paid by the landlord and the other moiety by the tenant, the mode in which the payment of the poor's rates is now regulated, and in every old tenancy under £4 in value the occupier shall at once be relieved. We think that every landlord in Ireland would be disposed to say, with regard to these small and insignificant holdings, the change had better be made at once; but this plan could not be followed in the case of the larger holdings without causing great disturbance to the rates, and it would be a disturbance which at this moment we should be very sorry to occasion. Now I think I have completed my statement of the provisions of this great and complex measure. There are subjects of importance to which I have not adverted at all, because I know that there are limits to human patience, and because I feel that those limits have been reached. We have toiled hard in the construction of this measure, but we are far from believing it to be perfect, and we invite, in perfect good faith, the co-operation of all parties and of all members of this House. Our desire is that when it passes through the Legislature it shall be a gift to Ireland, and put an end to the grievances and sufferings which have so long accompanied the tenure of land in that country. We found it necessary to propose a bill which in our opinion should be adequate. If we were to give security of tenure to the occupiers of the soil we thought that we could do so only by attaching to evictions such conditions as would render them impolitic and difficult on the part of the landlord unless there existed strong and urgent reasons why they should be resorted to; and secondly, by securing the evicted tenant, if he fulfilled his contract, from being thrown out upon the world without carrying with him a fair and reasonable compensation, not only for the improvements which he had effected, but also for the deprivation of his means of livelihood afforded him by the occupation of the land from which he was evicted. (Cheers.) But as we have afforded the occupier improved security of tenure, so also have we afforded the landlord improved security for his rent and improved security for the better cultivation of his land; and we have, I hope not unwisely, given him powers against the subletting and subdividing of his property, because the tenant, if he chose to resort to such a practice, will lose some of the greatest advantages offered him by this bill. Perhaps I may be asked what we have done for the Irish labourer? For him we have done what the case will permit. We have allowed the tenant to subdivide and sublet for cottages and gardens, and in offering from the public funds facilities for the acquisition of land, we have been careful not to exclude the acquisition of land in small quantities; but the only boon—and it is a great boon—which it is in the power of the Legislature to give to the agricultural labourer in Ireland is to increase the demand for his labour (cheers), and, by imparting a stimulus to the agriculture of that country, make an increase in labour and labourers an absolute necessity. One of the specific evils which has arisen from the practice of exacting an increased rent in proportion to an increased produce is, that many a small occupier is, out of fear of having to pay more for his holding, led to convert his tillage into pasture, or to keep his land in tillage. By so doing he lessens the demand for agricultural labour. But if, from the time this Act passes, we convince every man that his industry can be prosecuted with safety and with advantage to himself, we in so doing confer upon the agricultural labourer the greatest boon which it is in our power to bestow. (Cheers.) But I may be asked why I think this bill will be accepted, and what do we believe will be its effect. Well, sir, the *prima facie* effect of this bill is to make the landlords liable to charges which they do not at the present moment incur; but in landlords—speaking of them as a class—I have confidence that they will consent to bear the heavy responsibilities which attach to that species of property. I have often known an appeal made to the possessors of that kind of property in this country to come forward freely for the general advantage—in which, of course, their own advantage is ultimately involved—and to bear burdens not hitherto laid upon them, and I have seen that appeal freely and readily responded to. Of course, the general effect of this measure is to impose an immediate loss upon the landlord. The landlord will absolutely lose his claim to the improvements made by the tenant, and, if he evicts, will be subject to customary payments under the scale of damages. But I am not prepared to admit that in the operation of this bill, if it be a well-advised measure, that the landlord will be an ultimate loser. (Cheers.) It is my firm belief that he will be an ultimate gainer, because it does not follow that what you take from one party you give to another, though it is possible that there may be a loss in trying to effect the transfer. The question is, Ireland rented high or low? My belief is that if you look on the one hand to the quality and capacity of the soil of Ireland, and on the other hand to the condition of those who own and cultivate it, the land is rented low for the most part compared with relation to what the landlord receives, but the most of it is high as regards what the tenant pays; and in endeavouring to secure increased prosperity to the tenant, we are doing so by inducing him to extract it from the soil, and not by taking a single farthing from the pockets of the landlord. Every traveller in Ireland tells you there is abundant wealth in the soil if you had but a better system of tenure, and that were the people but encouraged to use their great energies in agricultural pursuits you would speedily witness a great increase in the produce of the land. That increase some place at 30, some at 40, and others at 50 per cent; some even do not scruple to place it at a much higher figure. But any of these figures—and I believe the lowest to be within the mark—represents a fund which will exist primarily for the benefit of the tenant, but ultimately for the benefit of the landlord. And if I am asked why I believe it will be accepted by the tenant, I will say that, though it does not profess to transfer the rights of the landlord to the soil, I still believe it will be accepted, and I found my belief upon that which was said two centuries ago by one of the most acute observers of his day, Sir John Davies, the Attorney-General of James II., whose writings upon Ireland are even now full of interest and instruction. In those writings are contained these memorable words—"There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish." (Cheers.) That was true in the 17th century, and nothing that has since happened has tended, in my mind, to shake its truth. The Irish people, as lovers of justice, while demanding justice for themselves will desire justice for others. (Cheers.) Justice for themselves will have been obtained when they are able to pursue their industry in peace and confidence, with a certainty of reaping its fruits. More than that they will not ask, and as the whole aim of this bill is to secure for them those great privileges, I am persuaded that they will accept it as a just and valuable boon. And if I am asked what I hope to effect by this bill, I certainly hope we shall effect a great change in Ireland; but I hope also, and most fervently hope, that this change will be accomplished by gentle means. Every line has been studied with the keenest desire that it shall import as little as possible of shock or violent change into any single arrangement now existing between landlord and tenant in Ireland. There is no doubt much to be undone, there is no doubt much to be improved; but what we desire is that the work of this bill should be like the work of nature herself in restoring to a country much that has been laid waste by the wild and savage hand of man. Its operations, we believe, will be quiet and gradual. We wish to alarm none; we wish to injure none. What we wish is that where there has been despondency there should be hope; where there has been mistrust there should be confidence; where there has been alienation and hate there should, however gradually, be woven ties of attachment between man and man. This we know cannot be done in a day. It has reference to evils which have been at work with their roots lying far back in bygone centuries, and it is against the ordinance of Providence as it is against the interest of man, that immediate reparation should in such cases be possible, for one of the main restraints of misdoing would be removed if the consequences of misdoing could in a moment be remedied. For such reparation and such effect it is that we look from this bill, and we look for them not less surely and not less confidently because we know they must be gradual and slow, and because we know also that in order that there may be a hope of its entire success it must be passed not as a triumph of party over party, or class over class; not as the lifting up of an ensign to record the downfall of that which has once been great and powerful, but as a common work of common love and goodwill to the common good of our common country; and if in such a spirit as that this House addresses itself to the work, to sustain the feeble efforts of the Government, my hope, at least, will be high and ardent that we shall live to see our work prosper in our hand, and that in that Ireland, which we desire to unite to England and Scotland by the ties of free-will and free affection, we shall find peace, order, and settled and cheerful industry diffuse their blessings from year to year, and from day to day, more and more over a smiling land. (Loud cheering from both sides of the House.)

MAN A POOR CREATURE.

First, I begin by saying that man, in himself, is such a poor creature—so full of wants and fears and regrets; each one so inexperienced, and having to gain his experience mainly by suffering; born naked in mind as in body, and when clothed, mostly clothed in errors; isolated, alike by pain, by love, by anxiety, and by the craving for a peculiar sympathy which is to apply to himself alone, and which no one can fully give him; the victim of delusions from his birth to his death—from first to last a slave; so stupid, that if he ever finds the right road, it is from the blows which he receives on the right hand and on the left, when deviating into wrong roads; using foresight to increase fear, and not to provide against it; all his affections mistakes, so that whether he loves, or hates, or envies, or is devoted, it is mostly some idol of his fancy that he is making all this fuss about; always thinking, yet never at peace in thought making out a religion, generally the worship of imaginary beatified self, which the more he studies the more he is perplexed; finally, so quarrelsome a being, that—as the theologians say, and they say justly—all the foregoing private miseries are needful for a man, in order to keep him from molesting the rest of his species more than even he does at present: that is to me the saddest of all things, that man is such a brute that he requires to be thus kept down—for in this I am entirely with the theologians Ellesmere (drawing a long breath): Oh! Mauleverer: You were not to interrupt Sir John. It was your own proposal. I proceed. Then, as to the circumstances which surround man. Look at the horrors of relationship, the misery of enforced companionship, the dread of solitude; for man being such a bad companion to himself, fears solitude even more than he does the unsympathetic companionship which he mostly meets with; then the hardness of the world, and its readiness to condemn upon the slightest provocation; the sourness and severity of nature; the sure, and often inordinate, punishment of errors—and the smaller the error the greater often is the punishment; and lastly all wisdom—if that word wisdom can be applied to anything which man thinks, or says, or does—coming too late, so that the highest wisdom almost invariably takes the shape of remorse. I have dealt too much with the abstract. I will now take a particular case of human suffering, which is very common to the greatest men. A great man is nearly sure in the course of his life to say or do something—perhaps to change his opinions or his course of conduct—which causes an entire desertion from him. Good or bad, high or low, in the course of their lives they almost always suffer from this. Aristides, Themistocles, Marius in the marshes of Minturnæ, the greatest emperors, the greatest popes, your foremost soldiers, from Belisarius to Napoleon, poets like Byron, statesmen like his schoolfellow Sir Robert Peel—they all have to undergo desertion; and very hard it is to bear, and very thoroughly it illustrates the baseness and the misery of mankind. In fiction—where fiction expresses the highest form of truth—we see the same thing: "Doctor, the Thanes fly from me;" but they did not fly from Macbeth while he was at the head of his prosperity. This shows you the mere rope of sand that all attachment is in human life. The least ill success restores it to its sandiness. In what I am going to say now I am aware that I shall be touching on very delicate ground, as there are one or two persons present who have had some success in the world. But I must say what I really think, and I think that not only is success not gained by merit, but it depends to a great extent upon demerit. I find that there is a touch of the quack, or the ruffian, or the hard man, in everybody who succeeds pre-eminently. In all public assemblages in free countries, who are those that mostly succeed? It is either the blatant and reckless orator or the man who speaks clearly and roundly and forcibly because his views are so limited that he cannot appreciate the reasoning on the other side. By the way, the more free the country, the more does blatancy of some kind or other succeed. It is not the wise man who governs; it is the blatant man. And not only in public life, but in private life and in domestic life, demerits enable man or woman to prevail. The earth is given up to snobs and to the merely prudent people. There is very little room for the Christian or the gentleman. He is evidently not intended to do much here. Sensitiveness, refinement, honesty of thought or purpose, are against a man. To succeed, a man must always give himself, and not others, the benefit of the doubt, which is just what a Christian or a gentleman never does. I tell you it is better to be feared than to be loved in order to get on in this world.—*"A Conversation and a Story," by the Author of "Friends in Council," in Good Words.*

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICIES.

(From the Commercial World.)

Any man who would walk up Cheapside, in the city of London, with a roll of Bank of England notes in one pocket, sufficiently exposed to indicate to a clever thief that he may take them, and having in another pocket a bag of gold so arranged that it might be easily seen and stolen by a bungling thief, would be designated by the more prudent portion of the community either as extremely foolish or hopelessly insane.

Now, strong as the opinion may be deemed, we do not hesitate to declare that not a jot the less foolish or less liable to be robbed are the directors of assurance companies, who, in the face of the numerous frauds which are attempted to be practised upon them, issue life policies, which are expressed "to be indisputable, or not to be disputed, on any ground whatever, after they are once granted." A more catching invitation to ingenious rascals ready to traffic in wholesale plunder, such as were at work some years since in various parts of Ireland, obtaining large sums of money from English assurance companies, cannot well be conceived. These periodical raids, however, appear to be forgotten, so that in the plenitude of funds, and exuberance of liberality, there yet remain companies whose directors are rash enough to afford to the robbers another pull at their well-filled treasury. Some companies, however, do not go quite so far as to declare their policies absolutely indisputable, but endeavour to protect themselves by adding the words "*except in cases of fraud*," hoping thereby to leave to themselves a loophole by which they may be legally let in to dispute doubtful claims, if such a plea has the slightest chance of being sustained. But what can we say to the morality of the system, when it is known to those who prepare, and to those who adopt policies so worded, that legally to raise the question of fraud, is just leaving the conditions of the policy in much the same state as if the indisputability of the contracts to pay thereunder were altogether omitted.

In the case of the policy for £500 on the life of Mrs. Daintrey, which resulted in a claim against the estate of the *Provincial* Assurance Company, Limited, which was decided against the holder (her husband) by Vice-Chancellor Malins, on the 24th January, a remarkable instance of the suppression of a material fact on the part of the proposers, and of a want of *bona fides*, and of due care on the part of the company were exhibited, more especially as the policy was declared absolutely to be *not* disputed on any ground whatever. The Vice-Chancellor, in decreeing the invalidity of the policy, very properly refused any costs to the company, and intimated that if the *General Provincial* Company, Limited, had been alone affected by the claim, he should have felt no hesitation in deciding against them.

One of the chief difficulties with policies improperly obtained often arises from the fact that the agent for the company is also the agent of the proposers; so that, in his zeal to aid the assurant, his duty to his principal (the insurance office) is somewhat neglected. In the case in question the life assured had been declined by eight different companies; and to the question "Have you ever been proposed to, or declined by, any other office?" the following evasive reply was filled in:—"Have been and am in correspondence with various other offices, as the amount to be insured is large." Thus the fact of the several refusals to assure was wholly suppressed; and the reply so unsatisfactorily shaped to the important question previously noted was most improperly accepted by the defendant's company. It ought to have at once prompted a searching inquiry as to the actual character of the life proposed amongst the other assurance companies, for which it had all necessary facilities.

Five Facts.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

Can people who indulge in smoking as well as drinking be called Tobacchanalians?

THE BILLIARD MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first regular match ever played for the championship was brought to a conclusion at about quarter to 2 o'clock on the morning of February 12. The competitors were John Roberts, the well-known player, and W. Cook, jun., whose wonderful skill in billiards has been so rapidly attained. The two competitors were matched to play for £100 aside and the champion's challenge cup, given by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, Cox and Yeman, and Thurston and Co. The match was played on a new table manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Cox and Yeman, with cushions on the plan of Messrs. Burroughs and Watts; and, to prevent the frequent repetition of the spot stroke, the pockets were made three inches in the fall which is about half an inch less than usual; and the spot was placed 12½ inches from the top cushion, which is half an inch higher up the table than usual. The rules were lately revised by the players themselves, and J. Bennett, of St. James's-hall, was referee. The table was placed in the hall, and seats were provided for nearly 1000 persons. Shortly before the time fixed for playing the hall became crowded, and never has such a number of persons been seen at a billiard match. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present, and nearly all the best amateur players. Roberts, who is 47 years of age, has been before the public as a noted billiard player for upwards of twenty years, and his victories over all professionals were so certain that he always had to give points averaging from 200 upwards. In 1862 he made the greatest break he ever played—viz., 346 off the balls. In October, 1866, with Dufton, he played a four handed match against C. Hughes and Bennett, giving them 200 in 1000; but he and his partner were beaten easily. Shortly after the abovementioned match he played C. Hughes, who beat him, and in the early part of 1869 he again played Hughes, giving him 300 in 1000, but was beaten by 264 points, Hughes making a break of 269, including 83 spot strokes. Since that time Roberts has not played in public until yesterday. W. Cook, jun., is not yet twenty-one years of age, and has shown extraordinary skill with his cue, and, though so young, has made the most extraordinary breaks ever scored. In November, 1868, he played Joseph Bennett a game of 1000 up, on even terms, and won with the greatest ease by 357 points. In December, the same year, he played John Roberts, jun., the champion's eldest son, an even game of 1000 up, and was beaten by Roberts by 92 points. In March, 1869, the same two players again contended on even terms, and Cook proved an easy winner by 328 points. In April following he played D. Richards in a handicap of 800 up; Richards 270, and Cook, 120, were left in and had to play the game out; Richards, with the game in his hands, 798, made a mistake, and Cook, who was 80 behind, scored the game off the balls with some extraordinary play; his greatest hits being 351, 359, 367, 388, 394. About half-past 8 o'clock this evening Roberts commenced the game by a miss, and Cook followed his example. Roberts was the first to make a break, and quickly ran his score up to 25; Cook then made 10, and Roberts increased his score to 30, when Cook made up 29. Roberts then had a break; his score stood at 54 to Cook's 29; shortly after which the latter had a run, and made his score 94; Roberts had a break of 5, and Cook then scored 106 to Roberts 65, the latter not scoring; Cook added a further 18 to his number. The play proceeded, and no very great breaks were made on either side, the play not being so good as is usually seen in important matches, owing probably to the size of the pockets. Cook reached his second hundred while Roberts was 169, and shortly afterwards Cook had a break of 22, making his score 224. At 187 Roberts made a five stroke, and ran up his score to 221, finishing that number with another five. At 229 Roberts had a small break, and scored 15, at the end of which Cook went from 249 to 287. Short breaks followed, and at 302 Cook added 22 to his number, and made 326; two short breaks succeeded this, and then Cook made another 20, his score standing 353 to Roberts's 292. Cook then scored 14, and was followed by Roberts, who made a good break of 28, making 324 to Cook's 370. The latter then added 22, and the score was—Cook, 392; Roberts, 324. At 338 Roberts made a break of 12, and was followed by Cook, who ran his score up from 392 to 420, Roberts's score being 350. The latter then had a break of 28, and made his score 378. Cook then scored up to 440, and Roberts from 378 to 417. After some small breaks Roberts increased his score from 432 to 456, Cook's standing at 461. Roberts went in at 71, and made a break of 23, in the course of which he was loudly cheered for a difficult cannon. Cook then ran his score up from 497 to 517; and no break of any importance occurred till Cook, starting at 532, left off at 581, making this all off one ball. He then played into balk and Roberts did not score; Cook then went from 583 to 625, Roberts being 521. Cook was loudly cheered as he passed 600. Half an hour's interval was then allowed, and play was resumed about half-past 11. The play did not differ much from that of the early part of the evening, except that Roberts seemed to play better, while Cook seemed a little careless. Cook, when Roberts had reached 600, went in at 707, and made a splendid break of 78, for which he received many cheers. In this break there were several spot strokes, but it was evident that he was doubtful of them, and played up the table in preference. Cook reached 801 when Roberts was 608, and every one thought the match as good as over, but shortly after this Roberts, by steady play, gradually lessened the gap till his score stood at 800, when Cook was at 899. At 910 Cook had a good break of 52. At 981 Cook ran up his score to 1018, and Roberts directly after increased his from 901 to 938, and offers were made to back him. At 959 Roberts had a break of 31, and made his score 990 to Cook's 1027. When Roberts was 1002 Cook was only 1041, but shortly after he had a good break, from 1069 to 1100, at which there was great cheering. From this point to the finish Cook went gradually ahead, and his last break was 68, Roberts being 1083. The winner was received with tremendous cheering, but the match hardly proved the certainty the betting, which was 2 to 1 on him, seemed to foreshadow. The game was 1200 up.

Mr. William Hanlon, one of the well-known Hanlon, Brothers, has just obtained two letters patent of the United States, one relating to and protecting him in the monopoly of his new feat—"Hanlon's Great Act,"—and the other being for a new "safety platform or apron," applicable to various gymnastic performances, capable of making easy those feats which have been heretofore considered difficult, and serving as a preventive against injury to the performer. He has also, we understand, applied for letters patent in several European countries. The patents referred to are said to be the first granted for gymnastic performances.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 23.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 20th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Rosenthall and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Brunkister, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. and Miss Bury, Miss J. Buchanan, Miss Bernett, Signora Contini, Lieutenant Rothwell, Messrs. H. H. Burt, Nicholas O'Shannessy, Evans, Goodall, W. C. Hill, E. Turner, A. W. Schnan, W. Woolfe, M. Anderson, Hunt, M'Ilwraith, Johnston, Aitkenhead, H. Power, E. Crooke, W. Booth, J. Brown, W. B. Barnard, J. Henry and Master Henry, James, Studert, J. Harvey, Mair, Collins, and 60 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River 22nd instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, Mrs. M'Intyre and family, Miss Thompson, Miss Beattie, Miss Ryan, Messrs. M'Intyre, Taylor, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Platypus (s.), 224 tons, Captain J. Creer, from the Macleay River. Passengers—Miss Gunning and Mr. J. Kelly. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 510 tons, Captain Garde, from Merimbula. Passengers—Messrs. Biggs, Wells, Burke, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

April 24.

Nil Desperandum, brig, 167 tons, Captain Harrison, from Bourbon 5th March. A. Tange and Co., agents.

Tower Hill, brig, 180 tons, Captain Harless, from Warnambool 15th instant. W. Bateman, agent.

Kiama (s.), 184 tons, Captain Sheed, from Moruya. Passengers—Mrs. Taylor and 5 children. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Weyland and family (3), Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Derbyshire and child, Mrs. M'Bean and child, Mrs. Smitley and 3 children, Mrs. Pain and 2 children, Miss Brown, Messrs. Clulow, Davies, G. M'Farland, Symons, A. Gilchrist, Brown, Black, Dignam, Arnold, Ralph, Cowell, M'Lachlan, Milne, Barnard, Brunkam, Brown, Roberts, Thompson, Swan, Tapp, Captain Mathews, Captain Sayers, and 51 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Saunders, from Maryborough 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Messrs. Sellerberg, Jenkins, Waters, A. C. Thomas, and 19 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 24.

Witch, for Newcastle.
Otago, for Newcastle.
Jane, for Newcastle.
Pioneer, for Newcastle.
Leslie, for Newcastle.
Leonidas, for Newcastle.
Clarishna, for Newcastle.
Helena, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 25.

Rose and Thistle, for S. S. Islands; H.I.M.S. Marceau, Eagle (s.), for New Caledonia; Moneta, for San Francisco; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), New England (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—April 23.

Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, for Melbourne via Newcastle, in ballast.

Leslie, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Murray, for Launceston via Newcastle, in ballast.

Leonidas, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Shealer, for Melbourne via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 23.

Barwon (s.) from Bulli, with 411 tons coal; Bertha, from Nambucca River, with 13 bags maize, 40,000 feet cedar; Atalanta, for Clyde River, with 34 poles, 1000 palings, 1800 treenails; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 42,000 shingles; Saxonia (s.), Lavina, Alarm, Sacramento, Vitilia, Prompt, from Newcastle, with 630 tons coal, 282 tons stone; Undaunted, from Moruya, with sundries; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 50 bales hay, 4 bales wool, 37 bags barley, 14 bags potatoes, 10 bags bones, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 23.

Atalanta, for Clyde River; Spray, for Wollongong; Drover, Lavina, Sacramento, Saxonia (s.), for Newcastle; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—April 23.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 110 cases jams, Bellby and Scott; 1 parcel, W. Macleay; 50 cases jams, J. James; 2 parcels E. T. Spence; 1 case plants, Guilfoyle and Sons; 1 case plants, Shepherd and Sons; 200 bags, 100 half-bags flour, J. Palmer; 95 chests tea, 38 boxes raisins, Barker and Co.; 6 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 cases, 1 truss, Ridgewell and Co.; 100 bags flour, Nipper, See, and Co.; 1 case gold gratings, P. N. Russell; 1 case, Ward, Brothers; 19 bundles wire, 1 chair, 1 bale, 3 cases, 2 kegs, 5 mats sugar, 2 boxes raisins, 1 case jams, 1 bag rice, 1 bag sundries, Barber and Co.; 3 cases, 1 package cigars, 8 half-boxes tobacco, Bent; 5 three-quarter boxes tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 2 cases cigars, A. W. Sutton; 1 case cigars, J. Myers; 3 cases cigars, B. Bead; 1 parcel, B. Mountcastle; 10 cases champagne, 10 quarter-casks, Stewart, Garrick and Co.; 8 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigars, A. T. Akern; 1 package glass, Hoffnung and Co.; 10 kegs, 1 case, 108 bundles iron, Partridge; 20 cases oil, 2 casks, 1 case, Sawell and Co.; 1 parcel, Greville, and Co.; 2 cases, 1 bale, Rose; 1 case, Thompson and Giles; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 parcel, J. Sands; 3 cases, 2 wheels, 4 packages, 1 parcel, Woods and Co.; 1 case, 1 cask, J. Berkely; 1 case, C. Rowe; 8 cases, Sloper; 1 box, J. Newton; 1 box, Bradley; 1 box, G. A. Lloyd; 1 box, Fox and Co.; 1 box, E. C. Stephen; 5 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 3 cases, H. Woolnough and Co.; 2 packages, T. Gray; 2 cases, H. B. Palmer; 80 boxes candles, W. H. Ariell; 25 cases gin, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, Hawden; 2 trusses, Keating; 1 parcel, Union Bank; 1 box, Collison; 1 parcel, G. B. Kennedy; 1 parcel, Hoskins; 1 parcel, Gordon and Gotch; 125 bags flour, 2 cases fruit, J. Yeates; 4 boxes tobacco, Order.

April 24.

Black Swan (s.), from Maryborough: 174 hides, 30 casks tallow, Mort and Co.; 24 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 17 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 9 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 2 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 19 bales wool, 1 bale skins, E. Knox; 14 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 13 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 32 hides, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 29 bales wool, 97 oz. 19 dwts. 5 grs. gold, Commercial Bank; 4 quarter-casks tallow, 59 hides, Irwin and Turner, 2 hogsheads tallow, 2 bales skins, Order.

Nil Desperandum, from Bourbon: 5777 bags sugar, A. Tange and Co.

Tower Hill, from Warrnambool: 200 tons potatoes, W. Bateman.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 10 cases 8 bales hops, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 306 bags flour, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 1 package, Captain Eldred; 3 cases, J. R. Cattel; 8 cases, Maddocks; 10 bags peas, Hilton, Brown, and Co.; 60 bags sugar, Fitzgerald and Prendergast; 51 barrels, Molony; 30 boxes candles, 16 casks, 33 bales, 111 bars iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 trunks, M'Kay; 1 case, Buist; 3 boxes gold, Commercial Bank; 34 cases, Lawless; 8 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 3 packages, Williams; 2 cases, W. Paling; 37 cases, Moss; 1 box tobacco, J. Wittkowski; 10 packages, C. Bent; 75 bundles log lines, A. Tange and Co.; 10 tanks, W. H. Smith; 18 bags onions, 35 cases sago, 60 bundles piping, 6 sheets copper, 75 boiler plates, 84 packages boots, 25 bags pepper, 4 packages hops, 100 cases kerosene, 124 packages, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), and New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By H.I.M.S. Marçeau, this day, at 9 a.m.; and by the Eagle (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Fiji.—By the Sea Witch, and the John Wesley, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland and Honolulu (carrying mails for United States, all parts of North and South America, and United Kingdom, via San Francisco).—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, April 23: Satsuma, barque, 356 tons, Captain Kimmond, for Shanghai; Dawn, schooner, 52 tons, Captain Gravely, for Maryborough; Gem, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Archer, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Nil Desperandum, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Vaunett, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, for Melbourne, via Newcastle.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship Alexandra cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th instant; passed Wilson's Promontory at 4 a.m. on the 21st, Cape Howe at 8.30 a.m., Montague Island at 1 p.m. on the 22nd, and entered Sydney Heads at 6 a.m. on Saturday. Experienced strong head winds and cloudy weather to Wilson's Promontory, and moderate head winds and thick, dirty weather, with very heavy rain, the remainder of the passage.

The Fire King (s.) crossed the Manning bar at 1 p.m. on Friday, and arrived in Sydney at 6.30 a.m. on Saturday, having had light westerly winds throughout the passage. Her cargo comprises 827 bags maize, 100 bags lime, 129 bags oysters, 10 coops fowls, 12 cases eggs, and sundries. The Prince Alfred was at the bar, ready for sea, and the Countess of Belmore and Gorilla were up the river loading.

The Dandenong (s.) left Melbourne at 4.39 p.m. on Thursday; arrived at Gabo Island at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday; landed the lighthouse-keeper and a quantity of stores; left again at noon, and entered Sydney Heads at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday. Experienced strong head winds and heavy head sea from the Heads to Gabo; from thence fresh southerly winds and thick rainy weather.

The steamer Dandenong, on her passage from Melbourne, called at Gabo Island and landed the lighthouse keeper and a quantity of stores.

The gang of men who were sent down to Seal Rock Bay, five weeks ago, for the purpose of saving the engines, &c., of the wrecked steamer Trio, returned to Sydney on Saturday, by the Fire King (s.), having been unsuccessful in their attempts. The only article recovered was a chain cable.

The Black Swan (s.), left Maryborough on Thursday, April 21st, at 11.30 a.m.; crossed Wide Bay bar at 6 p.m. same day; passed Cape Moreton at 5 a.m. on the 22nd, Cape Byron at 2 p.m. same day, Seal Rock Point at noon on the 23rd, entered Sydney Heads at 1 a.m. on Sunday, 24th, and anchored off the Company's wharf at 2 a.m. Experienced moderate northerly winds and fine weather to Port Stephens; from thence, S.E. winds and thick, with rain.

The Hunter (s.), from Merimbula, brings the following cargo: 100 kegs butter, 10 cases and 900 cheeses, 190 bags bark, 6 bales wool, 2 bales leather, 6 horses, 150 sheep, and sundries.

The steamer Platypus left the Macleay River at noon, on Friday, and arrived in Sydney at 4 p.m. on Saturday. Experienced strong N.W. winds to Long Island, and S.E., with drizzling rain and long N.E. swell, the remainder of the passage. Her cargo consists of 1600 bags maize, 20 bags potatoes, 13 bags wheat, 15 hides, 5 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, and 16 packages sundries. Passed the City of Brisbane (s.), with small steamer in tow, off Port Macquarie, on the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., and on the 23rd, at 9 a.m., sighted the steamer Diamantina standing off to the northward. The following vessels were lying at Kempsey:—Lola Montez and Flying Cloud. Captain Creer reports that the residents on the Macleay River felt a shock of earthquake on Tuesday week.

A telegram was received on Saturday evening by a firm in this city from Captain Lawrence, Melbourne, reporting the successful destruction of the wreck of the ship Lightning in Hobson's Bay. The operation was effected by means of torpedoes placed under the vessel's bottom, and fired by an electric battery. The arrangements were carried out by Captain Lawrence.

The Nil Desperandum, from Bourbon the 5th March, arrived yesterday. The passage has been somewhat tedious, in consequence of a prevalence of variable easterly winds. Much rain has also been experienced. She reports the Jane Woodward, and a French barque, as loading for Sydney. The latter ship was to leave on the 8th March.

The Kiama (s.) crossed the Moruya bar at 1 a.m. on the 24th instant, and experienced strong south-east winds, with rain and thick weather, to Beecroft Point; from thence to Sydney south-west and southerly. Passed a barque, bound north, at noon, off Shoalhaven, and a brig, bound south. Entered Sydney Heads at 7.30 p.m., and arrived at the wharf at 8.15 p.m.

The Sir John Young (s.), which has been so anxiously looked for during the past fortnight, and almost given up for lost, arrived from the Burnett River yesterday morning. The cause of her unusual long trip has been in consequence of the heavy south-east weather prevailing during that time, causing a tremendous break over the bar, rendering it impossible for her to get out, although four attempts to do so were made, during one of which she suffered considerable damage. Captain French speaks in high terms of the behaviour of the vessel in the heavy sea which she encountered, and, had his fuel been coal, he is confident that she would have been able to have made headway against the weather, but, having only wood for his fires, he deemed it advisable to run no risk.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, April 21.

Captain French reports that the schooner Martha and Ellen was lying at anchor inside the Burnett bar when he left on the 17th instant, waiting for high water to cross. She was bound to Sydney, having loaded at Messrs. Johnson's mills with sawn pine.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, April 21.

The ...... schooner, has nearly completed her loading of timber at Burnett ...... mills, and will probably clear out for Sydney to-day.—*Maryborough Chronicle*, April 21.

THE WEATHER.

The last forty-eight hours has been marked by thick rainy weather, with a light S.W. wind, and very low glass (29.60). These changes would indicate either a strong blow from N.W. or south.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—Douglas Castle, ship, 677, M'Ritchie, from Adelaide.
April 22.—King Oscar, barque, 248, Sullivan, from Auckland.
April 22.—Maggie, brig, 191, Arnold, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.—Alexandre, schooner, Jenkins, for Melbourne, with 397 tons coal.
April 22.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, for Geelong, with 470 tons coal.
April 22.—Escape, brig, Lloyd, for Shanghai, with 280 tons coal.
April 22.—St. Magnus, barque, Easterbrook, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 22.—Missie, from Cape Hawke.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.—Bargiroto (s.), from New Zealand; Glendover, from Mauritius.

April 18.—Charca, from New York; Maria Elizabeth, from Foo Chow; Mary, from Newcastle; Pearl, from Boston; Adriatic, from Reunion.

April 20.—Star of China, from London.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Sarah, for Grafton; Ann, Agnes and Jessie, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

CLEARED OUT.

April 19.—Cornelius Gips, 557, Romyn, for Sydney, with part of original cargo, from Rotterdam.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Koh-i-noor, from Port Darwin; Emily Smith, from Fremantle.
April 14.—Contest, from Newcastle.
April 15.—Triton, from Port Louis.
April 17.—City of Dublin, from London.
April 20.—Cassina, Etonia, for Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Eiderslie, for Mauritius.
April 15.—Arab Steed, for London.
April 17.—Maria, from Liverpool; Yamuna, for Colombo; Layard, Triton, Camilla, for Sydney; Adalish, for Brisbane.
April 19.—Claymore, for Brisbane.

CLEARED OUT.

April 13.—Camilla, schooner, 191, White, for Sydney. Cargo: 1100 bags flour, 304 bags 575 quarters wheat.

Vessels Spoken.—By the Skjold, on February 12, in longitude 36½ W., latitude 33½ S., the Scotch barque Ayr, from London, bound to Launceston, 56 days out.—*South Australian Register*, April 14.

WALLAROO.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.—Restless, from Melbourne.
April 7.—Meander, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 23.

296 bags flour, 2 cases drugs, A. Molesworth
500 bags flour, 149 bags wheat, Irwin and Turner
2421 bags wheat, 475 bags potatoes, 100 bags flour, Nipper and See
1 case instruments, E. Twyman
3264 oz. 17 dwts. 6 grs. gold, Oriental Bank
2238 bags potatoes, C. B. Bond
1 case presses, S. T. Leigh and Co.
2 packages buttons, F. B. Palmer and Co.
1 case carboys, E. Row and Co.
1 case drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case drapery, W. Varley
2 cases snuff, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
3 cases drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
10 packages fireworks, Myers and Solomon
7 cases paper, R. Blair
4 packages tobacco, M'Encroe
2 packages drapery, Thompson and Giles
5 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
150 bags flour, Broadritz, Brothers
300 bags flour, J. Palmer
25 bags flour, J. Yeates
4 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
550 bags salt, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BROKEN BAY.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Scotia and Southern Cross.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

April 22.—Ballina (s.), from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

April 23.—Queensland (s.), from Northern ports.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—John and Jane, from the coast; Lucy and Adelaide, from Belfast; Argo, put back; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

April 23.—Prosperity, from Hokitika; Corrong (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.—Mary Campbell, for the coast; Argo, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 23.	6.30 a.m.	N.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.	Ditto, and raining
April 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, thick, and rain.
	Noon.	S.	Moderate, ditto, ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Light, ditto, ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 23

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	W., strong. Cloudy			
Grafton	Calm. Cloudy			
Glen Innes	NW. Cloudy			
Inverell	N. Cloudy			
Armidale	NW. Cloudy			
Tamworth	Calm. Heavy rain			
Narrabri	NW. Cloudy.			
Murrurundi	NW. Raining			NW. Showery
Muswellbrook	Variable. Raining			NE. Raining
Singleton	Calm. Raining			Calm. Showery
Gunnedah	W. Raining			
Maitland	Calm. Raining			Calm. Raining
Port Stephens	SW. Raining			W. Raining, no sea
Newcastle	NW. Rain, no sea			NW. Rain, no sea
Windsor	N. Heavy rain			W. Showery
Sydney	NE. Raining			NW. Cloudy
South Head	N. Raining			N. Cloudy
Wollongong	NE. Cloudy			W., light. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	NW. Cloudy	29·422	67·	
Kiama	NW. Overcast			Calm. Cloudy
Barrenjuee	NW. Raining			NE. Dull
Mt. Victoria	NW. Raining			W. Raining
Bathurst	Calm. Raining			Calm. Raining
Mudgee	NW. Raining			
Cassilis	SSE. Raining			
Merriwa	SSE. Raining			
Orange	Calm. Raining			SW. Raining
Forbes	Calm. Raining			SW. Raining
Grenfell				SW. Raining
Young	SW. Raining			SW. Raining
Wagga Wagga	NE. Raining			SW. Raining
Urana				Calm. Dull
Deniliquin				Calm. Dull
Hay				Calm. Like rain
Moulamein				Calm. Cloudy
Balranald				SSW. Like rain
Euston				Calm. Cloudy
Wentworth				Calm. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Braidwood	SE. Showery			Calm. Cloudy
Araluen	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Moruya	Calm. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Bombala	Calm. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Cooma	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Eden	Calm. Like rain			S., fresh. Cloudy
Yass	SW. Raining			Calm. Showery
Gundagai	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Kiandra	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Albury	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	S. Dull, showery	29·690	57·	
Queenscliff	S. Overcast	29·68	61·	
Cape Schanck	SSE. Overcast	29·50	58·	
Cape Otway	S. Cloudy	29·558	59·	
Portland	S. Dull	29·834	60·	

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush, at half-past 9, Fat Sheep and Cattle.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at the Annandale Yards, at half-past 3, Fat Sheep and Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle.
WANT AND SIMPSON.—At the Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat and Store Cattle.
DAWSON AND CO.—At the Bazaar, Pitt-street, Thoroughbred Colts and Fillies.
M. GOULSTON.—At 277, Pitt-street, near Market-street, at half-past 10, Shop Fittings, Shelvings, and Sundries.
R. P. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Market Wharf, at 11, Potatoes.
J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Sundries.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, and Sundries.
MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Sundries.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Slops, &c.

The Auckland Islands.—The Otago *Daily Times* lately published a story respecting the Auckland Isles, in which the discovery of the skull of a horse and the skeleton of a young woman was reported as an unaccountable circumstance. The Nelson *Colonist* thus explains the mystery:—"The head of the horse is thus accounted for, as we have learned from Mr. Younger, the surveyor of the Nelson Board of Works, who formed one of the party who went out with Governor Enderby in 1849. The ship Charles Enderby, which formed one of an expedition to the Auckland Isles, called at Hobart Town on her way out, and there the Governor bought a chestnut horse, which he shipped and took to the islands, where, a few days after landing, the horse strayed, and was lost in the bush. The skull referred to is, without doubt, that of this horse. Mr. Younger says that the hill where the skull was found is only a few hundred yards from the original settlement. The female skull is that of one of the Maoris who lived there and were buried on the beach in shallow graves." Some of the New Zealand papers are talking of an enterprise for visiting those islands, with the view of raising the cargo of the General Grant.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 48s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 55″ East 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m., Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

April 22nd, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Wind Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29·528	63·8	99	WNW.	0·2	6	10	1·03	3·5
p.m. 3	·504	68·7	94	NNE.	0·3	8	10		
„ 9	·564	69·5	85	NE.	0·1	4	10		4·0
Mean ...	29·662	67·3	92·7		0·2	6	10·0		3·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, —.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 71·6 | Sun—maximum .... 93·7
Shade { Minimum .... 63·1 | Grass—minimum .... 56·4

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. —

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 22nd = 25·82 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·51 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

April 23rd, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
		At 9 a.m.						For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Sydney	155	29·587	67·8	98	N.	0·0	10	71·6	63·3	0·23
Armidale ...	3278	26·586	69·0	—	NW.	15·0	7	—	—	—
Newcastle ..	109	29·466	69·7	99	NW.	4·0	10	71·5	64·8	0·15
Eden	107	29·357	60·7	25	Calm	0·0	10	64·0	59·9	1·23
Kiandra	4640	25·077	49·4	—	Calm	0·0	10	50·5	47·5	2·20
Deniliquin	410									
Bathurst ...	2333	27·477	—	—	Calm	0·0	10	—	—	1·02

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 25TH APRIL, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.31	5.25	New Moon	1st
Moon	1.23 a.m.	2.41 p.m.	First quarter	9th
Mercury ...	7.38 a.m.	6.53 p.m.	Full Moon	16th
Venus	2.50 a.m.	3.36 p.m.	Last quarter	23rd
Mars	5.49 a.m.	4.57 p.m.		
Jupiter ...	8.20 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	Moon's age, 24·0 days.	
Saturn	8.41 p.m.	10.45 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 3h. 51m.; p.m., 4h. 26m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

If Mr. Macleay felt at all sore that after the trouble he had given to the Railway Inquiry the House would not adopt his recommendations, he may perhaps be consoled by the fact that the proposals of the Government have been similarly set aside. The House has clearly been unable to make up its mind as to the right policy to pursue, and in that state of doubt it has resolved to do nothing.

In justification of this position, it may be said that neither proposal was backed by a sufficient amount of evidence to justify an intelligent adoption of it. The proposal made by the select committee was, as we have seen, in direct opposition to the advice of all the professional witnesses, and the estimate of cost of a horse-power railway was altogether unverified. Mr. Thomas's calculations were entirely theoretical, and they were based on the assumption that the existing roads would be everywhere available without any expense for land, and that the existing bridges could be made use of. But it was not ascertained that this idea could be realised. No evidence was obtained from the Engineer for Main Roads as to whether the existing bridges were wide enough to be devoted to the purposes of a tramway without any injury to the traffic of the ordinary road, nor was it ascertained from him what the gradients on the ordinary roads were, nor what would be the probable cost of special bridges, and of cuttings and embankments, to keep the gradients of a horse-railway down to the limit at which alone horse-power could be employed to any advantage. Nor was any evidence obtained from coach-proprietors as to the market price of suitable horses and as to the cost of stabling, food, attendance, harness, shoeing, &c. In the absence of any satisfactory information on these points it would have been altogether premature for the House to commit itself to so extensive a plan as that recommended by the committee. It would have been a great leap in the dark, and would have been quite unjustifiable by any past or present experience. It might, perhaps, be expedient where there are so many advocates for horse-tramways, to select the most suitable branch-line to be found, and try the experiment; but as there is no known instance in the world of a main artery of traffic, like, for instance, our Southern Road being provided with a horse-railway for a length of two or three hundred miles, it would have been very injudicious in the Assembly to commit itself to the construction of a thousand miles of such a style of road. The House, therefore, had no option but to decline the recommendation of the committee and wait for a little further light.

On the other hand, it may also be fairly said that there was no sufficient evidence to sustain the proposal made by the Government. When the decision of the last Parliament in favour of a contemporaneous construction of three lines was come to, it was not adopted as a permanent and unalterable policy, but only to be carried out up to a certain point. On the Southern and Western lines, the points then indicated, namely, Goulburn and Bathurst, have been, or will soon be reached, and there is no obligation, even on the score of consistency, to apply the principle still further. From Sydney to Bathurst is a trunk line, but from Bathurst roads radiate in several directions. But no sufficient argument was produced to show why there should be at present a railway from Bathurst to Orange, more than to Mudgee or Forbes. It is said to be on the road to Fort Bourke, but no adequate inquiry has taken place to show whether that point is more easily reached by the Northern or the Western line, nor has it been shown why it is necessary to climb the table-land of Orange in order to make the descent to the north-west. The plan proposed may be the best that can be adopted; but the evidence for it has never been put before the Assembly, still less has that evidence been closely dissected in the light of rival interests. Orange is a very fine wheat growing district, but according to the evidence before the House, it is not the finest in the colony, for Orange has been sometimes touched with drought, while it is said that the Tumut never has been so affected. The railway route from Bathurst to Orange does not appear to be very easy, and to keep up the present style of works would require from £8000 to £10,000 a mile. It would seem that the traffic would not pay an interest on such an outlay at a lower charge than fourpence per ton per mile, while it would appear that produce can be carried on the main roads for that amount, and there are some who contend that in favourable seasons carriers will take produce for half that rate. Under these circumstances a railway to pay an interest would not reduce the cost of carriage; and if it did reduce the cost it would not pay, and therefore the special justification for this particular line was not furnished. In the transmission of wheat from Orange to Bathurst a day or two is of not much importance. The cost of carriage is the point of chief interest.

The proposed extension of the Southern line is not subject to the same objections, for as it advances it gets nearer and nearer towards the head of the navigation of an inland river that runs westward for many hundreds of miles and that establishes a line of steam communication with many of our western settlers, and with the neighbouring colony of South Australia. A great deal of confusion of thought seems to prevail as to the probable result to the commerce of Sydney of extending the Southern line. Because Deniliquin is nearer to Melbourne than it is to Sydney, and because the traffic of that place must always go to the Southern city, it is assumed that all the Riverine traffic that now goes south must always take that direction. But this is a great mistake. It was given in evidence that the mere extension of the line to Goulburn has already diverted to Sydney the traffic that the previous year went down to Melbourne; and the extension of our Southern railway to the Murrumbidgee would secure to us the whole of the traffic north of that river, and perhaps a little of it to the south.

Some members, however, who see this are unwilling to continue the railway to the junction with the Victorian line. This is a petty and narrow view to take of our affairs. Does any one suppose that Sydney and Melbourne are perpetually to remain unconnected by railway communication? It can be only a question of time as to when the iron band shall be completed, and to stop so useful and important a work would be to deny to residents along the line of route an advantage to which they are entitled. The traffic will always go where it is most to the advantage of the traffickers. Settlers will find out which way their interest lies, and the Government has no right to stand in the way of that interest. The people of the interior may claim to be governed in a way best adapted to promote their prosperity, and may justly demur to being sacrificed to any metropolitan jealousies.

The practicability of making cheap and narrow-guage locomotive railways to suit the purposes of this colony is a subject well worthy of consideration, and the experiments now making in the old world should be narrowly watched. But even if it should commend itself for adoption in many parts of this colony, still the main trunk line between Melbourne and Sydney will always need to be of a first-class character. Nothing can destroy the importance of those two great cities, while every year will add to their wealth and population, and the line of route that connects them is the very last on which experiments should be made of roads of only secondary efficiency. In other directions our cheap lines may gradually shade off into the bush till they lead to nowhere; but on the Southern line every extension gets nearer to the most populous city of Australia.

When a person in distress makes known his case to another, and solicits assistance, he opens the door for a little advice—nay rebuke, should that be needed. The so-called unemployed give us the opportunity, by the attitude they assume, of saying somewhat to them at the present time. All that has transpired since last Monday justifies the remarks we then considered it our duty to make upon the general character of those who pleaded employment of the Government on the score of having no work.

In a crowded country like England there may be a genuine sympathy with the unemployed. But their case is vastly different to that of the wage class in this colony. Here, men are earning as much in many trades in one day as English labourers do in six. It is a matter of the utmost difficulty, and to be effected only by means of the most rigid economy, to provide for the wants of a moderate family. If a man can spare sufficient from his week's pay, after paying for the necessaries of life, to make provision for the inevitable rainy day, the sum accumulated will rarely support the family many days, so that the loss of one day's wages is a most inconvenient circumstance, and the loss of a week's wages will often reduce him to serious distress, and oblige him to seek parish relief. The lot of the labourer, whether of the town or the country, in this land, is very different to this. Comparatively, he is in clover. He is the most fortunate man in the colony. His hours of labour are less than those of the classes above him; and he is better paid, according to the character and quality of the work done, than are those whom education has placed higher in the social scale, and who yet stand about on a level with him in the mere matter of capital. The application of sympathy in his case would, therefore, be a misapplication, and in saying this, we, of course, omit special cases which in no way affect the argument.

Judging from the conduct of the body of men who visited the Colonial Secretary, the Minister for Works, and Minister presumptive (as they seemed to regard Sir James Martin), on Thursday last, we are confirmed in our opinion that they are not the sort of men whose case deserves sympathy. They assume rather the repulsive bearing of the "sturdy" and "valiant" beggars of Elizabethan times, who *claimed* relief as a *right*, and received an alms as a taxgatherer might take a tax, than the quiet and respectful mien of worthy but unfortunate men who ask a boon. They seem to come to the Government under the impression that it is the province of the State to find employment on his own terms for every dissolute fellow who has squandered his means and wearied his friends.

We do not doubt that at times of great emergency, it may be fitting for the Government to find work for large bodies of men, deprived suddenly of their accustomed means of support. It was highly judicious and just for the British Parliament to grant a loan to the municipalities of Lancashire, to be expended in city improvements for the purpose of keeping the people employed during three years of nearly total suspension of work. But what was the cause? The cotton operatives acquiesced with the Government in their policy of non-interference with the affairs of the contending parties of the American Union. Had they not supported the Government in their policy, England would have been obliged to recognise the South, which act would have set the mills at work again. About a million of people knew this, and yet heroically preferred the sacrifice, as a matter of principle, and the Government could do no other than devise for them this measure of relief. But it is quite a different matter to suppose that Government is in duty bound to provide work for everybody who may be without it. The British Government does recognise its obligation to give a loaf of bread and a night's lodging to those who are starving, so that it may be said that no person in the land need die of starvation; but they feel under no similar necessity to provide work for the unemployed in the ordinary course of things. In England, when the Law of Settlement bound the labourers to the limits of the parish wherein they were born, and assumed that the manual force of a parish was sufficient for the work to be done within it, the employers of labour were obliged to maintain the workpeople throughout the year, idle or busy; for when work was scarce in consequence of an inclement season, and the labourers lost their support in the usual form of wages, it was supplied to them from the same source in the form of parish relief. Now, however, that the peasantry of England are liberated from this bondage, imposed partly to suit the employers of labour, and partly to check the prevalent spirit of vagrancy, the obligation to give this support, accompanied or unaccompanied by the "labour test," is likewise removed. A skilled workman who finds he is not wanted in one part of the country will move to another, and the action of this natural instinct quietly apportions the supply to the demand. With the operation of this law it is certainly not desirable to interfere. It should be the care of Government to foster, not to weaken the principles of self-reliance in the people.

A great amount of misconception arises out of the manner in which the term unemployed is used in this connexion. Is an artisan necessarily to be considered unemployed who loses a day's or a week's work? Should we call any professional man not in the receipt of a regular annual salary—such, for instance, as a dentist, a barrister, or a doctor—unemployed under similar circumstances? The demands for the services of these highly educated workmen is far from constant. Days pass sometimes during which no commission reaches them, and they are left to console themselves with the pleasures of hope. But are they, therefore, to be considered unemployed? And what would be the result of an appeal from them on this score to the State? How do they avoid this necessity? Those amongst them who are wise and respectable, knowing the uncertainty of employment, make a general calculation of what their earnings are likely to be throughout the year, and spend each week only such proportion of what comes into their hands in the shape of fees as may on this calculation be shown to be due to that period of time. Should the cessation from work be prolonged beyond expectation, they remodel their scale of housekeeping and retrench. This course is followed for the sake of saving them from the humility of appealing occasionally to friends, or finally to Government—the *dernier ressort*, which would be considered a shocking degradation to men of education.

Now, if the same spirit of providence influenced that class amongst the working men, who under every little stress of weather, or slackening of work, fall into the ranks of the "unemployed," complaining would not be so loud in our streets, and distress would be comparatively unknown. But it is the absence of this wise provision for the future that is to blame. The earnings of the week are spent in supplying the necessities and luxuries of the week; and as to the future, the sentiment which usually prevails is "Let us eat and be merry, for to-morrow we die." People in this class of life live in an habitual disregard of the laws of economy that would ruin persons of ample fortune. They are culpably extravagant in living, in dress, in house-rent, and in amusements. When they have the money they enjoy it to the full, and it is no part of enjoyment with them to deny themselves present luxuries for the sake of maintaining an independence which may be threatened or assaulted by want a few days hence. One principal difference between the civilised and the uncivilised is just the exercise of this principle of foresight,—this bee-habit of providing from the fulness of one season against the contingencies of the next.

Happily, the better portion of the working classes do not conduct their affairs in the same manner. The savings' banks and building societies, and benefit associations and mutual assurance companies show that they are capable of self-denial for the purpose of making provision for the future, to a remarkable extent. The existence of this virtue amongst them renders its absence amongst others of the same class inexcusable. The economy that is possible in one case is possible in the other. There may be some difference in the money earned, but the fact does not disturb the application of the rule.

It is our firm conviction that there pass into the hands of each of the men now claiming employment of the Government, or there might pass, were they workmen of steady habits, ample means from time to time throughout the year for their support; and that were their earnings properly husbanded, they would be safely and comfortably tided over all those interludes of work, during which they now fall back helplessly upon the funds of other bees in the industrial hive who have not, after the manner of the bee in the parody on Dr. Watts's verse, been in the habit of swallowing each night the honey made in the day. If this conviction be correct the "Unemployed" are far from deserving the sympathy they appear to demand. That they may be in distress we do not doubt; but that this distress, inasmuch as it is attributable mainly to their own improvidence, warrants their attitude at the present time we altogether deny. If work be provided them it should not be on easier terms, but rather on harder terms than is common to men of their vocation. The wages should be lower, and the hours of labour not regulated with too nice a consideration to the decrees of the Trades' Unions.

San Francisco Mail Route.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement appearing in another column, from which it will be observed that the postage required to be paid upon newspapers transmitted by the above route is 3d. each, in addition to a further charge of 2d. per ounce on such as have to be conveyed across the American continent. These charges, we are informed, are absolutely necessary in order to enable the postal authorities here to meet the charges to be paid to New Zealand for the use of this line (maintained at present by that colony alone), and to meet the further charges to be paid for the conveyance of the correspondence by the American railway.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office, this day, at 10.30: Sempill v. Campbell, to consider order; re M'Rae and Trustee Act, 1852, to settle minutes.

District Court.—Cause List.—Sempill v. Guyat; Joseph v. Simmons, Simmons v. Joseph, Macgregor v. Thomson, Goodlet and another v. Fenton.

Girls' Training School.—We have been requested to remind the Committee of the proposed Training School for Girls of the adjourned meeting, to be held at 4 p.m. to-day.

Sudden Death.—About 10 o'clock on last Saturday forenoon, a builder, aged thirty-one years, residing at 256, Darlinghurst Road, while engaged repairing a fence, fell suddenly to the ground in a state of insensibility. He was taken to his house, which was close by, and was there seen shortly afterwards by Drs. Nowlan and Sherwin, who pronounced life to be extinct. Death is believed to have been the result of the bursting of a blood-vessel of the brain through determination of blood to the head. The deceased leaves a widow and five children. It is believed that an inquest will be dispensed with.

More Floods in the Hunter District.—Our telegraphic news contains the gloomy intelligence that the Hunter district is again flooded; the water from the last flood had receded sufficiently to enable some of those who had been compelled to desert their homes through the inundation, to return, and now they are again driven out. The Horseshoe Bend, at Maitland, is covered; the lower part of the township of Singleton is submerged, and the river has risen 43 feet, at Morpeth, the Hunter is up; and from Penrith we hear that a flood is impending.

Reduction in Railway Trains.—We understand that for some months past the Minister for Works (the Hon. John Sutherland) has been desirous of reducing the number of trains run on our line of railway; and it has been frequently stated that a reduction in the expenditure for working expenses could be effected to the extent of £30,000 per annum, while at the same time the convenience of the travelling public would not be appreciably interfered with. An honorable member stated in the House the other day in condemnation of excessive railway expenditure, that it was high time that we took our seat "on the stool of repentance and looked at our empty railway carriages running to absolute seed." It might be supposed that the Government had in consequence assumed this lowly attitude of contrition, and, after having attentively watched this singular phenomenon, had determined to put a stop to it, were it not for the fact that other members of the Administration as well as Mr. Sutherland have repeatedly expressed opinion in favour of retrenchment in this direction. We believe that it is now extremely probable that arrangements will be made to take effect in the course of a month whereby the night trains to the interior beyond certain points will be discontinued. There are seldom more than half-a-dozen passengers, and sometimes not more than one for places beyond Picton and Penrith, and the only ground on which the running of the evening trains has been justified, is that it is required for the conveyance of the mails. The rolling stock is now quite insufficient for the traffic, but the reduction to which we refer will, if carried out, give immediate relief in that respect.

The Railway Loan Vote.—With respect to the withdrawal by the Government of the proposed vote to be raised by loan for the extension of the lines of railway to Yass, Orange, and Tamworth, we have been requested to contradict a rumour which appears to have obtained some degree of credit, to the effect that this will involve a stoppage of existing works. Funds have already been provided by Parliament for the extensions to Bathurst and Murrurundi. It is understood that the withdrawal of the vote is not to be construed as an abandonment of the policy of future extensions by the Government, and that it is not improbable that the proposal will be renewed in the next session, or some larger measure of the kind be then submitted to Parliament.

Fatal Accident.—About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a boy named Joseph Reynolds, aged six years, son of William Reynolds, wood carter, of North Willoughby, was accidentally killed by the upsetting of a cart at a place known as the Flat Rocks, on the North Shore Road. The cart, which was laden with wood, was driven by a brother of deceased, aged thirteen years, and when ascending the incline at the above spot the horse went backwards over the side of the road, upsetting the cart on the poor boy, who was instantaneously killed. The other boy escaped with very trifling injury. The body was removed to the residence of deceased's mother, at Blue's Point, North Shore. An inquest will be held by the City Coroner at half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

Volunteer Flag.—We have been favoured with a view of one of the colours which were on Easter Monday, amid great eclat, presented to the Singleton Company of Volunteer Rifles. The flag is a very handsome one indeed. In size, it is six feet by four feet. It has a blue field, surmounted by the Australian cross, with the union jack in the upper canton. In the centre over all is a star, which surrounds the Royal crown—the star being executed in silver embroidery, and the crown in gold. Beneath, on the ribbon, is the motto, "Singleton Volunteers." Both sides of the flag are wrought alike, which is very unusual. The beautiful clearness of the colours, the excellent quality of the materials, and the evident taste in the workmanship of all the parts, give the flag a very grand appearance, whether viewed at hand or from a distance. It is the handsomest volunteer flag we have seen, and the Singleton corps (one of the most recently formed in the colony) may well feel proud of it, as well as the Singletonians generally, and especially the young ladies who exerted themselves to procure it. The flag is very creditable to Messrs. Reading, Son, and Steffanoni, of Market-street, by whom it was made.

The Western Kerosene Company.—The extensions to the works of this company are now completed, and a bank of sixty retorts has been in full operation for several days. The oil-producing capabilities of the company's plant are estimated at six thousand gallons per week.

Shock of Earthquake at Macleay River Heads.—On the night of last Sunday, twenty minutes past 9, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the pilot station, at the heads of this river. The vibration was sufficiently great to cause the crockery to rattle on the shelves, and to stop a clock. A shock was also felt on Tuesday, the 5th instant, but it was of so slight a character that it was doubted whether it was a shock. The one on Sunday night, however, gave such distinct proof, that there can be no doubt as to its having been the shock of an earthquake.

The Gaol at Mudgee.—The *Liberal* states that, in the Mudgee Gaol, there are ten available cells, or, more properly speaking, hat boxes, and in these compartments during the last month no less than thirty prisoners were confined. There is no doubt but that criminals must be taken care of, but, as by the English law every man is supposed to be innocent until proved to be guilty by a jury of his fellow-citizens, we cannot conceive for what reason prisoners awaiting their trial in gaol should be tortured by being confined in cells with insufficient ventilation. To place three men in a cell which cannot afford sufficient accommodation for one is a species of cruelty. It is the duty of the Sheriff to see that all prisoners under his charge should be so confined as to prevent their health from suffering while in prison; but we do not see how this can be with three in a small cell, and also the necessary night-tubs.

The Weather at Goulburn.—Rain (says the *Herald*) commenced on Thursday, and in the evening it began to fall very steadily and without intermission, and this continued all through the night. Friday opened with the rain still coming down, and the Wollondilly River and Mulwaree Creek both rapidly rising. Rain has been falling all day without intermission, and, at the time of writing, still continues with every appearance of there being a very high flood, and a consequent probability of mail communication with most of the surrounding townships being interrupted. The rain is general throughout the Southern and metropolitan districts.

Death by Drowning in the Yass River.—The body of an old man (says the *Yass Courier*) was discovered on Thursday forenoon among the rocks in the Yass River, near its junction with Jones's Creek, by Mr. D. Maguire. He instantly took steps to communicate the matter to the police, who gave instructions for the removal of the body into Yass, where it arrived at a little after 2 o'clock. Deceased appears to have been a strong able bodied man, of between fifty and sixty years of age. His head appeared to have been severely bruised. No papers were found on him, or anything by which he could be identified. The clothing on the body consisted of a blue pilot cloth coat, twill shirt, cotton handkerchief, and moleskin trousers. There were no boots or stockings on deceased. From what we can learn about the poor fellow, it would appear that the name by which he was usually known was "Yorky," and that he had lately been shepherding for Messrs. Johnstone and Ramsay, on the Merool. Mr. L. Millar, of the Telegraph Department, thinks that deceased crossed the Yass river on Wednesday evening, when he was carrying a swag and was accompanied by two dogs."

The Withdrawal of Troops.—In reference to the withdrawal of troops from the colonies, we learn from the *European Mail* that "the battalions which will be brought home from abroad at the commencement of the next financial year will be the 1st battalion 19th Regiment, the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, and the 2nd battalion 20th Regiment, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, which is now on passage home from Australia; the 1st battalion 15th Regiment, from Bermuda; the 1st battalion 16th Regiment, from Halifax; the 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, from New Zealand; and the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Canada. None of these will be relieved. In consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from Australia, the whole staff in that colony will be reduced. Notwithstanding the reductions, no regimental officers whose corps are not wholly disbanded will be placed on half-pay."

Easter Holidays—Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.—An entertainment was given at this institution on Thursday evening, April 4th, by the New South Wales Amateur Christy's Minstrels, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Humfress, who presided at the piano. The variety of amusement afforded, consisting of serio and comic songs, choruses, concerted music, dances, and dialogue, was most highly appreciated by the patients. The entertainment was in every way a success, and the gentlemen who had so kindly given their services, left the institution with the hearty thanks of both the staff and patients. On the same day a party of the patients went to Parramatta by steamer, and played a return match at cricket with the boys of the Protestant Orphan School.

Mr. A. Wilkie's Concert at the School of Arts.—This evening Mr. Wilkie will give a farewell concert in the School of Arts, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor. A very excellent programme has been arranged, including selections from the works of some of the best musical composers. Herr Bandmann and Mr. John Hill will take part in the entertainment.

People's Concerts.—The weekly concert given under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance on Saturday evening was only thinly attended, owing to the inclement weather. Those present, however, were very well entertained by Miss James, Miss Lee, Messrs. Jackson and Wilkie, and one or two other singers. The persons named were all encored for one or more of their songs, and the ladies each received a bouquet as a tribute to their vocal ability—a rather unusual honour at these concerts. Messrs. Sinclair and Cameron varied the entertainment with amusing recitations, which they delivered with their usual felicity. Mrs. Caldwell presided at the harmonium. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. B. Suttor, who received the customary vote of thanks prior to the closing anthem—"God save the Queen."

The Victoria Theatre.—Mr. Holley, one of the proprietors of the Excelsior Troupe, now performing at the Victoria, takes his benefit this evening. Amongst the most attractive features of the entertainment will be the new panoramic views of the American war, with appropriate vocal music.

Prime Warrnambool Potatoes.—R. P. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the Market Wharf, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PENRITH.

SUNDAY EVENING.

It has rained here, with little cessation, since Thursday afternoon. During last night it fell heavily, and to-day in showers. The Nepean is high and still rising. Symptoms of a great flood if the rain continues again to-night.

BATHURST.

SATURDAY.

At the Circuit Court, to-day, Patrick Muldoon was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol, for perjury at Hartley; Ah Quon, a Chinaman, got two years' hard labour in Bathurst gaol, for unlawfully wounding at Grenfell; Bernard Connors, for horse-stealing, was acquitted; Paterson and M'Clennan, for assaulting Hewitt, at Rockley, have each been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol, with hard labour; Michael Lennan has received the same sentence, for horse-stealing.

The business of the Court has not yet concluded.

It has been raining incessantly for the last three days, and it still continues.

The river is bank and bank, and in some places the flats are flooded.

MORPETH.

SUNDAY, 8 P.M.

Heavy incessant rain all Saturday night. At 5.30 a.m. to-day the river was two feet ten inches above high water mark; at noon, eight feet two inches; a 6 p.m., ten feet eleven inches, and rising steadily at the rate of five and a-half inches per hour. The greater part of Narrowgut is under water. The Paterson River has broken over the banks, and is still rising fast. Weather showery all the afternoon; now raining heavily. A great flood is anticipated.

10 P.M.

The Williams River is rising steadily; it has risen five feet six inches at Raymond Terrace. At Morpeth, at 9 p.m., the river was twelve feet five inches above high water, and rising six inches per hour. The greater portion of Phœnix Park is under water.

WEST MAITLAND.

SATURDAY.

At the Circuit Court, William Simpson, for forging and uttering, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence; William Allen, for stealing money, was found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol; Edward Riley, for horse-stealing, not guilty. In the case of Thomas M'Carthy, for doing grievous bodily harm, the jury are not agreed, and were locked up.

Heavy rain again; continuance likely; river risen six feet.

SUNDAY.

Another heavy flood is impending; the river has risen 26 feet, and is rising one foot per hour. The Horseshoe Bend is again covered. There is fearful news from the up-country districts.

SINGLETON.

SUNDAY EVENING.

The lower part of the town is submerged. There are three feet of water in Mr. Leslie's. The water has broken over in four places along John-street. The river is now 43 feet above the usual level, and it is rising about six inches per hour. Boats are removing the people from the low lands. The weather was fine during the day, but it is now commencing to rain.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The Somersetshire is loading rapidly, and sails on Wednesday.

The Swiftsure sails this afternoon.

Overland letters between Melbourne and Sydney are to be only 2d after the 1st May.

Lieutenant Panther, of the training ship Nelson goes home to bring out the Victorian ship Cerberus.

The Agricultural Distillery Company intend commencing the manufacture of sugar from beet.

Mr. Michie has been returned unopposed for Ballarat.

The markets closed dull, owing to the departure of the mail.

QUEENSCLIFF.

ARRIVED.—Asia, ship, from London; Tamar (s.) from Launceston. At 11 10 a.m.: R. M. S. Geelong, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

Considerable interest is called forth by the proposition for an overland telegraph to Port Darwin, in connection with Captain Osborne's scheme.

The corn market is very firm in consequence of little wheat offering.

ARRIVED.—Honolulu, from Mauritius.

Weather, cool and fine; no rain.

HOBART TOWN.

SATURDAY.

The Hon. W. Kermode, is dangerously ill.

Sir James Fergusson, is suffering from neuralgia, consequent upon the ascent of Mount Wellington.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—During the storm on last Thursday evening (says the *Mudgee Liberal*), a box tree, about three feet in diameter, was struck by the lightning near Raynor's, on the Bocoble Road. The tree was completely shivered to pieces, and some portions were hurled 200 yards distant. Our informant states that he examined one portion of a limb, so large that two men could scarcely move it, and upon measurement found it to be 200 yards from the butt of the tree. Being so close to Raynor's it is providential no inmate of the dwelling was injured.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.—The *South Australian Register* of the 11th April says:—The arrival of the Koh-i-noor, which has been looked forward to with such eager anticipation, took place on Sunday night, when the beach tangers were early alongside to welcome back the members of the expedition. The voyage, as described by Captain Bicknell, strikingly shows the necessity of a steamer being engaged in similar service in future, for after leaving on the 6th February, a course was shaped by the east of Melville Island, with the intention of taking the Torres Straits route. The coast being imperfectly known, on the second day the barque grounded on a sandbank, but she succeeded in getting off without serious damage. Subsequently the state of the weather induced Captain Bicknell to abandon the Torres route, and a start for the westward was made. At first the vessel was favoured with a tolerable breeze, but ultimately calms and light variables set in, continuing until long after passing the North-west Cape. After passing Timor a very heavy westerly gale set in, which lasted for a few days; the topsails were split, and some of the staysails damaged, but no serious mishap eventuated, and the voyage down the west-ern coast was marked by a continuance of head winds, which, of course, prevented rapid progress. From rounding the Leeuwin three weeks have elapsed on account of easterly winds. It is pleasing to notice that the whole of the party have arrived in good health, although when off King George's Sound the doctor was so seriously indisposed that he considered it would be advisable for him to land there, but proper treatment had the effect of restoring him to perfect health. On reaching the anchorage, instructions were forwarded to the steam-tug to be in attendance in the morning's tide, and fresh provisions were at once sent on board. Dr. Peel and Mr Lambell landed in order to report arrival to Mr. Goyder but no other members of the expedition were permitted to land until after the official muster this morning. The casual description given of the Northern Territory is highly satisfactory, especially as regards its pastoral capabilities for horses and cattle; those recovered from the bush, after being in a wild state for three years, proving in excellent condition, and as docile as when first turned out.

TIDAL DISTURBANCES.—Tidal disturbances have again occurred in some of the New Zealand harbours. The *Wellington Independent* of Saturday, April 9, says that some speculation was occasioned on the Thursday morning previous "by the discovery that the waters of the harbour were repeating on a small scale the irregularities which were so remarkably developed at the time the great earthquake of 1868 occurred in South America and the West Indies. The water was as smooth as glass on Thursday, but at frequent intervals a heavy ripple was observed some distance from shore, and the water would then rush in some twenty or thirty yards, and as rapidly recede, in some cases quite as far below the proper water line. The perpendicular rise and fall was probably never more than from six inches to a foot, but the alterations were exceedingly rapid, and continued during the whole day."

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

THE country is already smiling with verdure through the rainfall of the last few days, and the whity-brown fields and dusty roads have put on their winter's hues. A wet Easter, however, is not conducive to holiday enjoyments of the *al fresco* order, and therefore all kinds of sports and picnics, country and marine excursions, &c., were at a discount until Monday, when the pluvial visitations had ceased, and nature began to look pleasant. It would be hard indeed if Victorians could not make holiday when a great festival gave them the excuse for it; and therefore, true to their instincts, they turned out in full force on Monday, and kept it up until yesterday, most of the Government and professional places of business being closed until to-day. A grand regatta has been held on the river, and all the lions and places of amusement have been visited by the country folk, who have been readily distinguishable thronging the public thoroughfares. Such troops of country friends have, indeed, seldom been seen in Melbourne at Easter, which is owing probably to the weather having interfered with other attractions.

The Chamber of Commerce hold their annual meeting this afternoon. The President, who is about to retire, after a second year of office (a very unusual thing here), will deliver an address on the state of the colony, commercially and financially, and review the operations of trade and the progress of the great producing interests of the colony during the year ending the 31st March. Mr. Lorimer's last year's address was, admittedly, one of the ablest productions of the kind we have ever had, and his deliverances to-day will therefore be looked forward to with considerable interest. The year has been a very active one, and the report will deal with an exceptional number of subjects, commencing with that of the Commercial Conference which was held in Sydney last May.

As a general rule, holidays and politics do not make a good mixture; there is a want of affinity between them. When, however, the holidays are heavily diluted with rain water, it seems less difficult to bring the other element I have mentioned into combination with them. Hence, I suppose, we may account for the fact of a "monster meeting" of the friends and supporters of the late Ministry on Easter Eve. This, however, like other "monsters," turned out to be an ill-conditioned, unmanageable, and generally disagreeable sort of a creature. One only of the late Ministers had the courage to meet his "friends and supporters," and the reward of his pluck was an unconscionable quantity of chaff and banter, and not a little howling from those who were "friends and supporters" of quite another party. Mr. Longmore, the late Minister of Railways, was the hero of the occasion, and his speech was an impeachment of his late chief, Mr. Macpherson, for having gone over to the enemy and taken the post of Minister of Lands in the new M'Culloch Administration. From Mr. Longmore's speech, as well as from the explanation given by Mr. Macpherson to his own constituents, it is evident that the late Cabinet were lacking in that degree of mutual respect and confidence which was essential to enable them to hang together. The majority of the lay Ministers were for throwing overboard the two law officers. Some of them were for serving notice to quit on the Treasurer and Minister of Lands, while the two last-named Ministers had an impression that the Ministry would be all the stronger for the absence of two or three others. Mr. Macpherson and the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. Cohen) were all this time regarding the rest of the Cabinet as pretty much on a level, but not at all up to the standard of a Ministry who could appeal to the country for its confidence. Mr. Cohen was a little more impetuous than his chief, and he was the first to bring matters to a climax, by plainly telling his colleagues that he would not go to the country with them, and his resignation was the means of deciding the Chief Secretary, who, according to the statements now made, refused after that to consider them a Cabinet, and soon afterwards gave the final *coup* to the affair by tendering the resignations of himself and colleagues. There is a great diversity of opinion among the general public on the subject of Mr. Macpherson's conduct in joining the new Ministry. Very many of his former friends and admirers condemn it as inconsistent and indefensible. He appears, however, to have satisfied his constituents as well as himself, and some of the journals and many of the public regard his accession to the new Ministry, taken in conjunction with the exclusion of all the members of the late M'Culloch Administration, whose selection was the real cause of the break-up of the old party, as an earnest of the intention of Sir James M'Culloch to profit by the lesson he has received, and to govern by men of character, in whose personal integrity and ability the country will place confidence, notwithstanding the differences which may arise upon questions of policy. The only opposition threatened to the re-election of either of the Ministers was to that of Mr. Macpherson, but even that has been abandoned, and the whole of the Ministers who held seats will be declared re-elected to-day. Mr. Michie has accepted an invitation to stand for Ballarat West, where he will be returned without opposition. That Sir James M'Culloch considered his Ministry in effect a coalition is evident from the fact that a seat in the new Cabinet was offered to Mr. Cohen as well as to Mr. Macpherson. The sin, therefore—if sin it be—of this new alliance is as much that of Sir James as of the late Chief Secretary. Mr. Cohen declined the offer, for he was by no means enamoured of office after the brief experience of the thorns in his pillow, which he found to be the necessary concomitant of such a responsibility.

To-morrow the great submarine explosion is to take place in Corio Bay. Some 2800 lbs. of gunpowder, packed in oil tins, and stowed in the wreck of the Lightning under the bilge—and, of course, all connected with each other—are to be fired by a battery from the shore, under the superintendence of some of our Volunteer staff. The old vessel has so much iron about her, and has now been so long submerged that it is extremely doubtful whether some of the timbers will float, and considerable apprehension is therefore felt lest the navigation of the harbour should be interfered with by the lodgment of portions of wreck in the bottom. It is still asserted by some of our ancient mariners that the accidents which have occurred to vessels coming into our port, from supposed rocks under their keels, have really been caused by portions of wreck from the Light of the Age, which have got imbedded in the bottom.

Our Easter encampment, which was expected to prove one of the greatest of our military displays, has suffered a premature death, the immediate cause of which was mud and water. From the commencement of the muster on Thursday, till late on Saturday night, the rain came down upon the "tented field" with remorseless persistency, and the state of matters by Saturday afternoon was such that the Governor and the General determined on dismissing the men to their homes. The whole of the camp was a sea of mud, the interior of the tents steamed with wet clothes, and the men had to lie on wet straw. To keep so many hundreds of citizens accustomed to the comforts of domestic life in this condition any longer was only to inflict catarrhs and rheumatism on many, and probably loss of life on some, for no purpose beyond that of gratifying the sightseers who would have flocked down on Easter Monday to see the unfortunate victims do their "marching past" in a high state of mud, and making a grand assault on the You Yangs when they should be at home taking a hot bath. On Sunday, therefore, the men were sent by trains to Melbourne and Geelong, and the principal towns from which they had come, although large numbers of the men and officers were anxious to "see it through" to the end. The weather has been fine since Sunday, but the ground is still in such a condition as to testify to the wisdom of the authorities in dismissing the men to their homes. The baggage and tents have now been nearly all cleared, and almost the only work which remains is the collecting, by some enterprising *flaneur* of the thousands of bottles and *debris* with which the site of the encampment is strewed. The public, of course, were greatly disappointed at the loss of their expected treat, for a military spectacle is always a popular sight, and the unfortunate sutlers and providores have suffered heavy loss by the event. When it is considered that one of these contractors to the Commissariat had to find provision and accommodation for some thirteen or fourteen hundred men, it will be seen that a heavy outlay must have been incurred, which could only be compensated by a continuance of the encampment and especially by a large accession to the number of consumers on the great fête day. The losses therefore must be considerable. Still, however, nothing could have justified any other conclusion than that arrived at on Saturday afternoon when the rain still descended, with every prospect of further continuance. The loss of a few hundreds of pounds, and all the other disappointments, were not to be thought of as against the consequences to human life, for it has been given, on the authority of the medical men of the city, that not fewer than a hundred deaths which have since occurred may be traced to the seeds of disease sown in the "wet Werribee" encampment, which was held under similar influences in 1862.

From our Agent-General's despatches we learn that the anxiety on the part of the guardians of the poor in England to expatriate a proportion of their unfortunate protegés has by no means diminished. Your own Agent-General will probably have communicated similar information, for it appears that the various Agents-General and Immigration Commissioners of the colonies were invited to meet the President of the Poor-law Board, Mr. Goschen, who laid before the meeting the views of the metropolitan guardians of the poor. It appears that pauperism in London has increased to the frightful extent of numbering 1 in every 21 of the population. It is now proposed to levy an additional rate of one penny in the pound upon the inhabitants of London for the express purpose of sending paupers to the colonies, and in order to get over the objections of the colonists, the Commissioners offer to send only such persons as shall be approved by duly authorised emigration agents. Our Agent-General, like all the rest, objected to pauper emigration to Victoria in any shape, but probably it will affect these colonies but little, as the Commissioners will necessarily consider the cost of the voyage, and will therefore send most of the poor people to Canada.

Our iron-clad Cerberus, which is expected to leave England shortly, has been regarded by most people as another white elephant of the marine order. The Nelson was sent out to be manned by the Naval Brigade, so as to be kept ready for service in case of war; but we "manned" this fine old sea-castle with street Arabs, whom we sent there to be tamed and taught manners. Notwithstanding this failure, we (or rather our Agent-General) then set about a still more ambitious scheme of getting a real Monitor, invulnerable if not invincible. The Admiralty promised us one, but having regard to the enormous cost of the vessel, they desired to impose certain conditions for keeping her in effect under Imperial control, so that if she were not kept in fighting condition she might be reclaimed. These conditions were resented. Our Government sent word home that they would accept the Monitor without the conditions; but if the latter could not be withdrawn, the magnificent gift had better be retained at home. We now learn from our Agent-General that the authorities at the Admiralty are willing that we should take the iron monster under our entire control; the only stipulation being, that the senior naval officer on the station shall have authority to require the naval reserve to be kept to the proper standard of efficiency—a very necessary stipulation, seeing the reluctance of Ministries and Parliaments to pay for maintaining warships in these piping times of peace.

We were led to expect by previous advices from London, that the mode of preserving meat for the Navy, which has been in use for many years, would be communicated to us, with a view to a comparison with our own process. It now appears that this method is a trade secret, and we can only know it from the contractors "on terms." The Government will not be likely to enter into speculation of this sort; but probably some of our enterprising company-makers will put themselves in communication with the proprietors of the secret, and we may therefore have a new branch of the meat-preserving industry started amongst us by-and-bye, as the result of this communication; or, possibly, one of the other colonies will buy the secret, and then compete with the Victorian companies.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, —now the Venerable Archdeacon Tucker,—in New South Wales, will doubtless regard with interest his movements in the new sphere to which he has been called. On Monday evening he took leave of his friends of Trinity Church, East Melbourne, where he has been officiating for the past twelve or fourteen months, and between whom and himself a strong feeling of attachment had been formed. On taking their leave of him, the members of the congregation presented him with £50, accompanied by many warm expressions of esteem and regard, which were responded to by the Archdeacon with much feeling; and the labours of Mrs. Tucker, during her residence in the parish, appeared to be almost equally appreciated. Dr. Tucker and his family left town yesterday for Wangaratta, the incumbency of which has been assigned to him, and from which point he will extend his labours over the wide extent of country placed under his supervision, and which is at present greatly needing the energies of a devoted and active man of the Archdeacon's character.

The result of the inquiries which have been instituted in London on the subject of the sales of Australian wools, appears to be, that the present system is the best, at all events in the estimation of gentlemen who are supposed to be amongst those most deeply interested. Victoria, as you are aware, nominated a very large committee to represent her interests in this matter, and this large body appointed a sub-committee to co-operate with the representatives of New South Wales. They took evidence at considerable length, and the shorthand-writer's notes make a good-sized book. The report of the sub-committee to the general committee was as follows:—

"To the Victorian Committee.

"Gentlemen,—We have to report that, in conformity with your minute passed at a meeting held here on the 13th January, we have, since that date, met Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Mr. D. Larnach, Mr. W. Mort, and Mr. John Peter, as a sub-committee appointed by the colony of New South Wales for a similar purpose as ourselves, namely, an inquiry as to the present mode of disposing of the wools from the Australian colonies in London, and whether or no such mode is susceptible of improvement; and that, with those gentlemen, upon the requisitions made alike from the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, we have instituted such inquiries as appeared desirable.

"Mr. T. S. Atkins, Mr. W. J. Browne, Mr. A. L. Elder, and Mr. D. Harrold have since joined us on behalf of the committee—nominated from the latter colony; and it is satisfactory for us to be able to state that they concur in the course which has been pursued, and adopt our proceedings accordingly.

"These proceedings involved evidence which it was deemed necessary should be taken down by a short-hand writer and printed; and we now place them before you *in extenso*, in the expectation that you may see fit to transmit a copy or copies of them to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce in Melbourne, with some short report from yourselves upon the subject."

In the report of the General Committee addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne the whole question is reviewed and reasons given why the committee cannot recommend any change. The following paragraph expresses pretty fully the conclusion arrived at:—"Your committee expresses a confident belief that the evidence collected, and which was very willingly tendered, will go far to rectify erroneous impressions, and to dispel theories equally erroneous, which appear to have had some existence in the colonies. It is beyond question that colonial wool, in sympathy with wools generally, did of late experience one of those serious depressions to which all produce is occasionally exposed; but upon no material point have your committee been able to discern that this could have been remedied, or further mitigated, through the adoption of different measures by any parties in England. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode in which the wool sales have for very many years past been conducted has been that most conducive to the best interests of the flock-owner, and that those interests could only be imperilled or sacrificed by disturbing that policy, or substituting an experimental one."

COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. XII.

"I see a stranger in the House."—*Newspaper Report.*

OWING to the holiday which was given to the House on Tuesday, there were only three sitting days in the Assembly last week. To make up for the deficit of labour in the Lower House, the Upper House actually took upon itself to sit on Tuesday, a thing almost unprecedented in the annals of that august body, and sufficient, considering also that it sat till 10 o'clock, to knock the President and his staff out of time and to break down the endurance of hon. gentlemen.

Mr. Buchanan has become restless and uneasy. His position has not latterly been sufficiently prominent to please him; whilst the rejection of his Divorce Bill has rendered him bitterly vindictive. On Wednesday evening he tried to get up a storm by asking the Colonial Secretary for some information relative to the resignation of Mr. Forster, affirming that "in the event of any disagreement in the Cabinet, especially when it is one which results in the resignation of a Minister, the House is entitled to hear an explanation of the circumstances which have led up to that result." Mr. Cowper very prudently determined not to commit himself in any way, and thus contented himself by answering that the morning the question of the police reserve had been decided against the Government, Mr. Forster sent him a letter resigning office as Secretary for Lands. That letter he read, adding that the Governor had accepted the resignation. He went on, however, to say further, that there had been "no dissensions in the Cabinet," and that its members continued "to form a happy family." What was meant by this it is difficult to say, for the hon. gentleman could hardly, in the face of the lugubrious appearance of the Secretary for Lands, have intended to include him in "the happy family."

On both Wednesday and Thursday nights we had the time occupied by well-sustained debates upon subjects of a by no means uninteresting character. On the first of these evenings there was a debate on the motion of Mr. Macleay for adopting the report of the Railway Extension Committee. It was continued up to 1 o'clock when it was finally brought to a conclusion by the rejection of the report by a large majority. Then on Thursday there was what might be termed a *réchauffée* of the previous night's debate, the question under discussion being the vote of the loan of a million and a quarter for railway extensions north, south, and west. Then followed a debate on the vote of the thousand pounds in support of the Superannuation Fund, this, as well as the railway extension discussion were well maintained throughout.

On Thursday night, Mr. Buchanan made one of his powerful speeches—that is, powerful in adjectives. He perfectly exceeded all his former efforts, though he put before the House a picture of the state of the country, which is most deplorable to look upon; whilst that which he painted of the position to which hon. members had been reduced is startling in the extreme, if only for the novelty of its accompanying features. "I believe," he said, "that the country is utterly and irretrievably bankrupt. There is nothing before us absolute and irremediable ruin." Now if that is not enough to shatter the nerves of trembling and anxious investors, then I really do not know what would be, for I am sure after that they would be able to face an eighty-four-pounder. This, however, is nothing compared with the dolefully horrible position in which Mr. Buchanan has placed himself, and other hon. gentlemen. Just fancy such a position as this. After describing hon. members as so many Scipios brooding over the ruins of the colony, he says, "We shall be sitting on the stool of repentance, whilst we see our railway carriages around us running to seed." Talk of "Patience on a monument smiling at Grief!" Why, the figure is a weak and washy one compared with that begotten in the mighty brain of Buchanan, of hon members, like the jolly butcher boys of the nursery rhyme "all of a row," sitting on the stool of repentance, watching the railway carriages shooting up, like cabbages, into flower, as preliminary to going to seed. It is to be hoped that as hon. members so carefully watch the seeding process, they will be equally cautious about the harvest which will be to be gathered in; and that in due season, the collected seed will be sown in the expectation that something may come of it. Of course you have heard the old story of the Irishman who swore to the identity of a gun, because he declared that he had known it ever since it was a pistol. That Irishman must have been a believer in the Buchanan theory of the running to seed; whilst the anecdote which has hitherto been regarded as apocryphal leads us up to a delightful train of ideas. It leads to the inference that from the seed sown will come up a crop of infantine carts, &c., such as we see in toy shops, and the origin of which is now accounted for. These being thinned out in proper horticultural style, the rest would grow into navvy barrows; these again will increase into trollies, and then they will go on developing until they reach the full-grown and full-blown dignity of first-class carriages.

But altogether the hon. gentleman's address was peculiarly rich in fancy imagery, for soon after the little *curri*-cultural episode, he gave a description of the great Western interior, that made Mr. Cummings turn pale and red by turns in rapid alternations, as rage, indignation, horror, and fear successively filled his mind. Of course, Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the extension to Orange from Bathurst, and of these two famous cities of the West, and of the country between them, Mr. Buchanan said, "Where is this proposed line to run to, and where is it to come from? Why, the people of England will think us mad when they hear the answer to these questions, and when they learn that it is proposed to make a line between two cities with no population, and running through an intermediate country with no inhabitants." This is coming it rather strong even for Mr. Buchanan, for it gives at the same time a most melancholy view of two cities which I had always been led to believe were amongst the most flourishing in the country, whilst the deplorable position of the line between them is only to be equalled by that one celebrated in history as "commencing in a wilderness and ending nowhere." What the people of the great Western interior will say to this I leave to the imagination of those who know the peculiar sensitiveness of the denizens of this hapless and Buchanan-depopulated district—that is, if there be any denizens—which Mr. Buchanan's assertions have led me to doubt.

Mr. Garrett mooted an idea which, though not altogether amounting to a proposal, was at all events suggestive of something which, it carried out in its entirety, would have amounted to a traffic as horrible and terrible as the detested slave trade. He actually hinted at the possibility of our being able to sell Riverina—its men, its women, and its children—its flocks and its herds—its rivers, trees, mountains, valleys, and every stock and stone in it—to Victoria. He did not propose it, but he gave a dark suggestive notion of what might be done, whispering into the greedy ears of the Treasurer a mode of relieving the financial pressure, and of putting him at ease. "Victoria," said Mr. Garrett, "is anxious to obtain possession of Riverina, and she will be willing to give us as the price, as much money for this part of the colony as will enable us to pay the whole of our national debt!" The fool killed the goose which laid him the golden eggs; the hungry first-born sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; and Mr. Garrett would not only imitate at one stroke both these in their folly, but he would sell our Riverine brethren into hopeless bondage to the Victorians. When Mr. Jennings heard this, his hair started up erect with horror, whilst in his perturbation he allowed his eyeglass to escape from the hold of the retaining ocular muscles, and to bury itself in some secret aperture of his waistcoat, where it nestled and defied discovery. Hurriedly he declared, "But we won't be sold."

Mr. Garrett continued: "I suppose not, but still I say that this amount would be given, and that we should at the same time rid ourselves of debt, and of the nuisance of these perpetual references to the Victorian and Riverine trade."

Mr. Jennings: "Yes, and get rid of the nuisance of our presence in the House."

Mr. Garrett had tact enough to see that he had gone too far, so with a polite bow to the hon. member from Deniliquin, he assured that hon. gentleman that his presence in that House, so far from being a nuisance, was a pleasure.

Mr. Farnell, by way of exemplifying the manner in which the Colonial Treasurer had changed his views on the subject of railway extension since he had removed from the dark seats of Opposition to the bright benches of the Treasury, proposed to read extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Samuel three years ago, when Sir James Martin had proposed an extension. "Oh, no! no!" groaned several members in dread of the threatened infliction.

"Hon. gentlemen need not be weary," said Mr. Farnell, "I will not inflict the whole of it on them. I will only read a passage here and there!"

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed Mr. Samuel, "act fairly and read it all."

Again there arose a chorus of despairing groans from hon. members, concluding with the supplicating "no."

Mr. Buchanan suggested, "Give the substance of it!"

"He can't," declared Mr. Piddington, with a shake of the head; "there is no substance in it." This smart rejoinder brought down a roar of laughter, under cover of which Mr. Farnell managed to commence the dreaded operation.

THE EXODUS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A correspondent of the *Adelaide Express*, Lacepede Bay, on the 5th April, says:—"Waggons and families continue travelling through the south-east, but they are not on the increase. Many are now inclined to wait the expected Victorian prices for our land, and some will be even now taken at 30s. at Narracoorte, though not much dearer than over the border, some sixteen miles therefrom. When our land is reduced to the Victorian level the exodus will stop, and become reversed. A Victorian from Horsham in search for land nearer the sea coast has been visiting us. One night, about ten days ago, there were 52 people, men, women and children, going overland to Victoria, camped at one of the hotels in this township."

RUMOURED DEATH OF SIGNOR CARANDINI.—It is stated in the *Southland* (New Zealand) *News* that a private letter has been received by the last mail to the effect that Signor Carandini died of gastric fever and inflammation of the lungs on the 18th January, in Italy, whither he had gone to recover his ancestral property, which had been confiscated during a rebellion in 1835.

PROFESSIONALS AND HIGH PRICES.—The following characteristic letter from Mr. Charles Matthews, in reply to a demand for lower prices at the Theatre Royal, appears in the Melbourne *Argus*:—"I want to have a little chat with you touching the present prices at the Theatre Royal. You have made one or two allusions to them, and other papers have done the same, and have, I think unjustly, blamed the management for making them so high. First, then, let me take the blame, if blame there be, upon my own shoulders (for the management has had literally nothing to do with the arrangement), and just let me give you my view of the matter. With what the prices were before I came I have nothing to do. I only look to my own side of the question. My visit to Melbourne is, in plain terms, a commercial speculation—no one, I presume, gives me credit for anything beyond this—and, delighted as I am to have had the opportunity of seeing this most interesting country, I don't attempt to conceal the fact that the temptation held out to me to make the voyage has been—money. Now, to give me a certain amount, a certain amount must be taken, and if the prices are such as to give me less than I can quietly make at home, I candidly confess that I should have preferred remaining there. Why should I risk £1000 (my expenses out being £500 and £500 my return) on the venture? Why lose six months of the year on the voyage backwards and forwards and the various unavoidable delays, when I could be earning a large sum weekly at home? The answer is simple and evident—because I hope to make more money in the twelvemonth here than I could make in the twelvemonth there. Then what are my chances of doing so? Certainly not by playing to half the prices I do in London. At the Haymarket, Drury-lane, and other theatres at which I am in the habit of performing, the prices are higher than those now demanded here. The stalls are 7s., while here they are 4s; the dress circle, 5s., as here; the upper circle, 4s., while here it is 3s.; the pit, 2s.; the gallery, 1s. If, then, I am to make more in six months in Australia than I can do in twelve in England (for this is what I must do before I can be said to make a farthing extra, independent of the positive outlay of £1000, three months' work lost, and double expenses in all ways), I repeat, can this be done by dropping the prices to half the amount I can command elsewhere? If you will live so far 'out of town' you must take the consequences, and expect to pay more for imported articles than those who live nearer, and if you want to entice people 16,000 miles from their homes it cannot be done by offering them less than they can make where they are. I buy a box of vesuvians in England for 1d. here I have to pay 3d. A bottle of French blacking costs me in Paris ½ franc; in London 6d.; in Melbourne they charge me 2s. 6d.; and this increase pervades all other imported articles. Well, I am an imported article, and why should I be treated worse than a box of vesuvians or a bottle of blacking. After all, in what do we differ from the Princess's? Can any one witness the performance there for less than 1s.? No. Then why should they witness ours for 6d.? Where's the grievance? I haven't heard that any objection has been raised by those who do come, and I don't see why they should be told that they are ill-used. Last night, for instance (leaving the dress circle out of the question, as the prices there have not been meddled with), 894 persons paid their 2s. to the pit—some 50 of whom afterwards voluntarily put down another shilling to exchange to the upper circle; 400 paid to the stalls, 265 to the upper circle, and 500 to the gallery; and from the hearty jollity of the audience, I cannot conclude that they repented the price they had paid for their amusement. Why, then, persuade these good people that they are injured? '*Chacun cherche son plaisir où il le trouve*,' and if they are happy, why tell them that they ought to be miserable? 'But,' I am told 'the playgoing population of Melbourne is limited, and the same people go over and over again to see the same piece, which they cannot afford to do at high prices.' Very good. Let the Pittite who would pay ten times at one shilling (I don't believe he would), pay five times at two shillings, and it will bring it to the same thing. He will spend no more, and if all the playgoers in Melbourne will do the same I shall be perfectly satisfied; at all events, when Mr. Charles Kean played here the prices were doubled, and no one grumbled; and if Mario or Patti were to pay you a visit, I feel convinced that they would not be expected to receive less than is cheerfully paid them in London or St. Petersburg. Am I then unreasonable in thinking that the prices at the Theatre Royal ought not to be gauged by what they have been on ordinary occasions, and without what are called 'stars,' and that those who are fond of astronomy should be allowed to indulge in the luxury of paying a little more for the use of their telescope?"

THE NEW WOOL WAREHOUSES AT MILLWALL.—The following circular letter will show the progress which is being made in preparing the new warehouses at Millwall for the reception of wool, which, when completed, are expected to be the means of effecting a great reduction on the London charges, so much complained of by shippers:—"Brooks' Wharf, 48, Upper Thames-street, 24th February, 1870.—Gentlemen,—We have the pleasure to inform you that our new warehouses at Millwall are now in a very forward state. One is completed, and ready for the reception of wool; and within a fortnight three others will be in a like condition. Very satisfactory progress is being made with the railway; we have no reason to doubt that it will be ready by the commencement of the April sales, and we append copy of correspondence that has passed between us and the Millwall Dock Company on the subject. Some friends anxious to support us do not feel the same certainty as to the completion of the line as we do ourselves; and to allay their apprehensions, and to prevent the slightest *contretemps* at the commencement of the business at Millwall, we have determined to postpone the opening of the warehouses for a short time, and shall show wool there in the June sales. We may take leave to state here that we are satisfied with our prospects of ultimate success, for the advantages of the concentration of the trade, the saving of charges (equal to more than one-half per cent. on the value of the wool), and the unusual facilities we offer for landing, lotting, and delivering, must overcome opposition, however interested and however organised; and we confidently look forward to the support and favourable consideration of colonists, as well as of London merchants. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants, Cousens, Renshaw, and Co."

JOSEPHINE.—We are glad to call the attention of our lady readers to a great improvement in this celebrated kid glove. We understand the original inventors have made arrangements to manufacture it in a class of kid leather superior to any hitherto used, and they have taken the opportunity of having a complete set of new cutting-machines made, so that the glove will be a little longer—a want always felt in this article. A Crown will be found stamped on one glove, to distinguish it from all other Josephines, and the well-known "FPC" trade mark is the other.—*Court Circular*.—ADV. L

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£186	5	0
Gin	79	0	4
Rum	88	0	0
Wine	22	4	0
Tobacco and snuff	61	6	0
Cigars	14	5	0
Tea	40	10	2
Sugar (unrefined)	500	0	0
Rice	10	0	0
Pilotage	33	9	0
Ad valorem	100	10	8
Total	£1057	9	9

New York advices are to February 12. Messrs. Arkell and Tuft's circular of that date states:—

Hardware.—Trade continues quiet, as usual at this season of the year, but a fair trade is soon looked for. Messrs. Collins and Co. have made a slight reduction in the prices of their handled axes. We trust to have further ones to advise in our next. Carriage and woodenware show no changes since our last. Brooms continue to be firmly held. Kerosene oil has fluctuated but slightly. Shipments to Australia for the coming 30 days will be in excess of our last three or four reports (in view of the favourable season at which it may be expected to arrive), after which we look for a falling off again. Lumber: There is no disposition to ship to your ports, except to fill up vessels on berth. Sundries.—Dried apples, lobsters, and oysters are in light stock, and firmly held at quotations. Agricultural implements are generally in light supply, and no disposition is shewn to make any concessions. Patent medicines unchanged. Good and medium tobaccoes scarce. Freights.—Offerings moderate. We quote, to Melbourne, 27½ dollars to 27½ dollars; to Sydney, 27½ dollars to 32½ dollars. Nothing on for Adelaide or New Zealand. Gold and Exchange have varied but little since our last; the former from 123⅛ to 119½, and the latter 108⅞ to 109 per cent. Exchange, to-day—We quote 60 days' bills on London, 109 per cent. for bankers, and 108⅛ per cent. for commercial. Gold, to-day, 120⅝ per cent.

Messrs. Kinnear, Larkin, and Co., of Foochoo, writing on February 15, report:—

The business for the season is at an end; and when the vessel now loading for Australia and the cargo awaiting shipment for England get off, we shall discontinue writing circulars until there is something of interest to report concerning the new crop. Settlements and quotations are as follow:—Congou—274 chests, 80 half-chests, 40 boxes good common to fair flavoury, at 15 tls. to 16 tls., laying down in London at 1s 1d to 1s 1½d. The following are the statistics to date:—The export to Australia is as follows: Congou—At date of our last, 10,962,899 lbs.; February 14, Corypheus, to Melbourne, 385,625 lbs.; Marie Elizabeth, to Melbourne, 314,140 lbs.—total congou, 11,662,774 lbs., against last year 15,084,290; decrease, 3,521,516. Souchong—None, against last year 85,586 lbs.; decrease, 80,586 lbs. Scented Teas—At date of our last, 100,113 lbs.; February 14, Corypheus, to Melbourne, 3464 lbs.; total, 103,580 lbs.; against last year, 82,525 lbs.; excess, 21,055 lbs. Total Black—At date of our last, 11,062,922 lbs; February 14, Corypheus, to Melbourne, 389,292 lbs.; Marie Elizabeth, to Melbourne, 314,140 lbs.; total, 11,766,354 lbs.; against last year, 15,253,351 lbs.; decrease, 3,486,997 lbs. Green—At date of our last, 14,364 lbs.; February 14, Corypheus, to Melbourne, 2400 lbs.; total 16,764 lbs.; against last year, 39,564 lbs.; decrease, 22,800 lbs. On the 25th February the Queensland left for Melbourne and Sydney with 395,184 lbs. tea. The export to New Zealand is as follows:—Congou—At date of our last, 553,852 lbs.; against last year, 522,728 lbs.; excess, 31,124 lbs. Souchong—At date of our last, none; against last year, 27,274 lbs.; decrease, 27,274 lbs. Scented Teas—At date of our last, 1838 lbs.; against last year, 4334 lbs.; decrease, 2496 lbs. Total Black—At date of our last, 555,690 lbs.; against last year, 554,336 lbs.; excess, 1354 lbs. Exchange—On London, at six months' sight, credits, 4s 6d; documentary, 4s 6¾d per dollar. On Hongkong, at 15 days' sight, private, ¾ per cent. discount; on demand, bank, ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium. On Shanghai, on demand, bank, 73.23 taels per 100 dollars, nominal. London drawn bills on Bombay and Calcutta, 227rs. per 100 dollars, nominal.

We take the following from Mackinnon, M'Kenzie, and Co.'s Calcutta circular of March:

There has been more activity in our produce market generally during the past month than the previous one, but transactions in most of our staples are still of a very restricted character, owing to continued scarcity of supplies and extreme prices. The stock of rice, however, has rather increased, and the new crop of oil seeds is now making its appearance in the bazaar. Rice.—Seeta—About 400 tons have recently been purchased to meet the requirements of the ship Rose M., now on the berth, and about 300 tons have been placed in anticipation of the wants of a ship expected to arrive to load for the colonies, both parcels at the price of 3 8 6r., or f.o.b. £11 11s 8d per ton. A very active demand has recently sprung up for other qualities, for Mauritius and Bombay, and prices are hardening. Should the demand continue, and prices advance, seeta will probably soon become dearer. Exports to the colonies from 1st January to 28th February, 1868, 70,100 maunds; ditto, 1869, 43,448 maunds; ditto, 1870, 16,890 maunds. Castor Oil.—A good inquiry exists for Australia and Melbourne at higher prices than our last quotation, and as seed is scarce and advancing in price, oil will probably become still dearer. The last contracts for good seconds were at 10 6r., or f.o.b. 4d per lb. To-day holders are firm at 10 8r. Gunny Bags.—The high price which has for some time past been paid for the raw material has at length influenced the value of this article, and our quotations show an advance. A quality two-maund bags, 21 8r. to 22r., or f.o.b. at £2 8s 6d per 100 bags; B quality ditto, 18 8r. to 19r., or f.o.b. at £2 2s 6d ditto. Sunn Line.—The market is better supplied with hemp, and although there is no alteration to quote in prices, they are very weak at 12r. for large, and 14r. for small. Copper: Imports have continued on a large scale during the month, and stocks have somewhat accumulated. Price of cake has given way about a rupee per maund, and we now quote 26 4r. Coals: Stocks have increased, and although the demand has been less active, yet holders are very firm at our quotations. The last sales are—English and Welsh, 16r. to 17r.; Australian, 15r. to 16r.; Scotch, 12r. to 14r. Arrivals: Hildegard, 424 tons, from Melbourne on 24th February; Stockbridge, 1493 tons, from Melbourne on 1st March; Rose M., 366 tons, from Newcastle, N. S. W., on 3rd March; Sea Gull, 425 tons, from Adelaide on 5th March. Clearance.—Jane Bell, for Adelaide, on 14th February. Loading.—The Rose M., for Melbourne. Freights.—The market has been very dull, and very low rates have ruled, particularly for the United Kingdom. At the present moment ready tonnage is very limited, and agents are holding out for an advance. Current rates are: For London—Cotton, £2 2s 6d; jute, £1 15s to £2; seed, £2 2s 6d to £2 7s 6d; rice, £1 10s; saltpetre, 12s 6d. For Liverpool—Cotton, £2; jute, £1 15s; seed, £2; rice, £1 5s; saltpetre, 10s. Rice ports, O. C., £3; America 9¼ dollars; Mauritius, 1.4r.; Bombay, 18r. Exchange—Six months' bank bills on London, 1s 11⅜d to 1s 11½d.

The Adelaide *Register* of the 14th reports of the breadstuffs market:—

Wheat.—We have only one sale to report, at 5s 3d per bushel or 8s 9d per cental. There is nothing doing in export orders. Drayloads, at town or port, may be quoted at 4s 11d to 5s per bushel, or 8s 2½d to 8s 4d per cental. Flour: Holders of good country brands are very firm, and will not sell under £12. Offers to purchase have been made under that price. We quote £12 to £12 10s per ton, or 12s to 12s 6d per cental.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Nil Desperandum, from Bourbon, brings 5777 bags sugar; she reports two barques loading for Sydney.

The Dandenong (s.), brings one day's later Melbourne papers. We quote the following from Thursday's *Argus*:—

A fair business has been doing in the import markets to-day. Flour is unchanged in value, and we report sales by auction of Victorian at £11 7s 6d. For wheat, a fair demand continues to exist. Quotations remain at 4s 10d to 5s 1d for Victorian. New Zealand and Tasmanian found buyers at auction at 4s 6d to 4s 9d, according to sample. In oats, the public sales amount to close on 1000 bags, prices ranging from 3s 1½d to 3s 3d; 400 bags or so changed hands privately at slightly over these rates. In maize there is a slight improvement, 4s 2d to 4s 3d having been got for new. Barley is in good demand; feeding descriptions are reported as having realised as high as 3s 5d; malting sorts bring from 4s 8d to 4s 9d. Sales of hops are reported at from 1s 10d to 1s 11½d for best Kent, the latter price being obtained for a superfine lot in tanks. A parcel of Neva stearine candles changed hands at 11d; and 100 tons of pig iron were disposed of at £4 5s. Kerosene continues firm, a good sized parcel of Oriental having found a buyer at 2s 9d. In brandies, trade sales of H ennessy's are reported at 26s 3d in case.

MUDGEE TURF CLUB.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the above Club was held at Little's Tattersall's Hotel, on Wednesday, at half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. Charles Lawson in the chair. The following entrances were received:—

THE MUDGEE HANDICAP.

Mr. J. Tait's b h Detective
E. Lee's ch m Phœbe
——— ch m Barbelle
A. Thompson's ch f Rosebud
Ivory's ch h Bylong
De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler
——— b h Marksman
Town's b g Darkie
——— br h Sir William
——— b f Carnation
R. Rouse's b m Flirt
——— ch f Crusader
Ferry's b g Physician
Ford's b g Joe Miller.

CUDGEGONG HANDICAP.

Mr. J. Tait's b h Detective
E. Lee's ch m Barbelle
——— br c Barbarian
Ivory's b h Drone
Ford's b g Joe Miller
Town's b g Darkie
——— br h Sir William
——— br f Paradise
Ferry's g m Adeline
G. Matthews' b h Surbiton
W. Rushby's b g Van Tromp (late Selp)
R. Rouse's jun., b m Flirt
——— ch f Crusader.

TURF CLUB HANDICAP.

Mr. E. Lee's ch m Phœbe
A. Thompson's ch f Rosebud
Ivory's ch h Bylong
Ford's b g Joe Miller
Town's b g Darkie
——— br h Sir William
Ferry's b g Physician.

It is expected the races this year will be superior to any that have hitherto been held on this course, and the members of the Mudgee Turf Club may congratulate themselves that the popularity of the Mudgee racecourse is increasing; in fact, it is freely admitted by those interested to be second only to Randwick. This is to be attributed to the very great interest taken in it by the energetic committee, an interest which has never waned since the formation of the club, and which has been ably seconded by the hon. secretary, Mr. A. R. Hughson.—*Mudgee Liberal.*

A double somersault, from hands to hands, was accomplished in the air for the first time it has ever been successfully done in public, we believe, by the Hanlon Combination at the Front-street Theatre, Baltimore, on January 19. It was done by "Little Bob" in the "Great Act," who was turned by Alfred and Frederick Hanlon.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, April 16.)

We are now about to gather particulars from the cane growers relative to the sugar crop of 1868-9. This will form the THIRD SUGAR GROWERS' RETURN that we have published. The circulars are on their way to the country, and we hope that our readers will be particular in stating the facts precisely as they are.

In starting this undertaking, we were well aware that it would be attended with many obstacles, and that, to a great extent, the first two or three returns would be vitiated. We saw that we should have to contend with considerable prejudice, ignorance, and indifference. The growers to whom the circulars were sent would fail in many cases to understand the object in view; they would misconstrue it. What we were doing would be attributed to some selfish design, and the information would be withheld. It would be difficult for some to perceive what good would result to them from filling up such a form as was then issued; while others would confess it was too much trouble to think out answers to the questions, and put pen to paper for the purpose of writing them out. These obstacles to a perfect return have been foreseen. Their influence was felt in the first return, and in the second—that of last year. For this reason the first was very nearly worthless. It fell under the severe criticism of some local wiseacres, who failed as much in discerning the object before us as very many of the growers themselves. The last return was a manifest improvement upon the first, and showed what the effect of the publication of the first, with all its imperfections, had been. The course of education was going on. The advantage that the growers themselves might derive from a large picture of results such as this was more clearly perceived. Without the trouble of making a journey they could be put in possession of what every planter of importance was doing, upon the easy terms of giving their own experience. The freemasonry which characterises the personal intercourse of farmers is transferred to paper; and men who never met, but, who if they did meet would be as open as the day about their doings, are made acquainted with all they wish to know. The leaders see where they are and are encouraged to keep the lead, while the laggards are whipped up and incited to aim at a higher standard.

We have reason to know that these annual returns, imperfect as they are, have had a very important effect by the attention they have drawn upon the sugar industry. They have been republished in these colonies, in the Mauritius, in Bourbon, and in England, and have done their part *in bringing capital to the sugar industry*. The more perfect and reliable they are the more will this be their effect. For this reason, therefore, we commend the circulars to the attention of the growers and request that they will give them every attention.

Cane-growing is a new occupation with us. All engaged in it have to feel their way and buy experience. The experience gained in other parts of the world does not apply to this. The cane behaves differently here to what it does 15 degrees of latitude higher up. It is important, therefore, that all the facts relative to its growth and appearance at various stages of its growth, &c., should be carefully recorded, so that correct conclusions may be arrived at relative to the habits of the plant. This table will prove a record of scientific data of the utmost value as years go on. This is another reason why the returns should be made with care.

In previous returns a great jumble has been made by some of the respondents respecting the cost of preparing the land. We would advise every one who fills up a paper just to think before he replies to the question, "How was the land prepared?" Whether he would like to read an answer like this—"Ploughed and harrowed"—and further on, in answer to the question, "What has been the cost of cultivation?" Whether he would be content with the reply "£20 6s. 8d." and so on. This is the brief indifferent style of some. When it is asked what has been the cost of preparing the land for the plants, we wish to know the several operations—and when the question is put, "What has been the total cost of cultivation for the plant?" and then "from cutting to cutting?" it is clear that a distinction is needed. If it be only felt by the growers that it is their interest to *arrive in the shortest space of time at the secrets of sugar culture in this colony, and that we are doing our best to help them in the search, they will make their individual returns as exact and full as possible.*

At the Agricultural Society's Rooms are some remarkably fine samples of the Planters' Friend, IMPHEE, and SORGHUM. Those who desire to see the difference between these plants which, while allied, evidently differ, should make a visit to that institution, and form their opinion by ocular demonstration. The specimens are from Sir William Macarthur's estate, who is well satisfied with the astonishing amount of nourishing fodder they yield for cattle. The weight of stuff per acre which he has obtained is not less than thirty-five tons we believe. Nor is this all. A few canes of Imphee, or Planters' Friend, grown by Mr. Oxley, of Camden, were crushed last year, and the juice forwarded to the Agricultural Society. The Rev. Mr. Holland, formerly of Port Macquarie, now of Campbelltown, had reduced the juice to a treacle, but could get no further. Within the last few days a French sugar-maker from Bourbon, Monsieur A. Pruche, has produced sugar from the substance in a very simple fashion. This is the more wonderful as, since the lodgment of the bottle of syrup in the Society's office, very active fermentation has gone on. On this subject we may have more to say next week. Should it be shown that it will pay to grow IMPHEE, &c., for sugar, two strings are provided to our colonial bow. We understand that M. Pruche will visit Camden and experiment there.

Although demerit often acquires a temporary crown, it is beyond all doubt that true merit never goes long unrewarded. The pleasure which is derived from the consciousness of having done one's duty is reward sufficient to the genuine workman; but still, when the recognition of the value of the work accompanies this self-approval, it is an agreeable addition. We are glad to see that the Northern Agricultural Society, in the midst of their success, does not forget the hand to the cunning and ability of which so much is due. Mr. Poppenhaggen, as the hon. secretary of that association, has displayed an assiduity and ability that entitle him to a signal mark of approbation; and that body honours itself in thus conferring merited honour upon him. For the particulars of this transaction, we refer our readers to the report from the *Maitland Mercury*.

The concerns of the association appear to be eminently satisfactory. All preparations are being made for the August meeting. The solicitation received from the Central Society to bring the meeting forward from the 26th to the 10th, has been well received, and every disposition has been shown to accede. The matter is only left for the confirmation of a general meeting to be assembled on the subject. This evidence of good feeling is encouraging and hopeful.

The LAND and PASTORAL ASSOCIATION is moving. A change has passed upon the rules. As they now stand, they are as follow:—

1. That this Association be styled the LAND AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.
2. That its objects be:—
   (1.) To obtain for the public a more ready and beneficial acquisition of agricultural and pastoral lands.
   (2.) To promote immigration and the introduction of capital.
   (3.) To promote measures for the improvement of internal communication—for the better supply of water for the interior—for the drainage and fencing of lands—the prevention of diseases amongst live stock—for the better regulation for the impounding of live stock—and, generally, for the advancement of the interests and removal of grievances of all persons engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.
3. The Association shall be governed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, and a council of not less than twenty-four members, who shall be elected annually at a general meeting of the members duly convened for that purpose.
4. Branch Associations in the country districts shall have power to elect their own representatives to seats in the council.
5. The payment of 10s. per annum in advance shall constitute membership.
6. In addition to the right to vote at all general meetings of the Association, each member shall be entitled to the advice and assistance of the council for the redress of any grievance, the removal of which comes within the objects of the Association.

So the breeding of PEDIGREE STOCK is beginning to tell on the credit side of the Greystanes ledger. The first sale we have heard of is a good one. The sum of £100 for an eight-months' old bull calf is no mean price. They scarcely surpass such results in England. The "*Imperial Purple*" blood is leaving its mark, and Mr. Cruickshank does well to import it into his herd at Dubbo. It is thus that the effects of one spirited act are diffused abroad. Mr. Cruickshank is wise in thus determining to raise the standard of quality. If we are to send beef to England, greater attention must be given to quality, and all that is being done by Mr. W. J. Dangar, Mr. Walter Lamb, the Messrs. White, Mr. George Loder, and Mr. Jenkins, is in the right direction. The calf in question is known as *Imperial Purple 2nd*, his dam being *Doulta Galla*, a decided favourite at the last Metropolitan Exhibition.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has been put beyond the need of care by the Parliamentary vote of £4000 towards the Exhibition. This donation we hope will not induce carelessness, but tend to promote carefulness and stimulate exertion. An editorial in this month's issue of the Society's journal, in commenting on the grant, takes a rational view of it. So much of it as may be required for performing the duties of Commissioners for the London International Exhibition of 1871, with which the Council is charged, will, of course, be spent in that way; but it may chance that, should the Exhibition prove very successful the remainder will not be needed. In this case it will be funded, to be used hereafter as circumstances shall dictate, in the prosecution of such experiments or obtaining such information as may be for the interest of the class the Society represent. It will enable the society to give a helping hand to the local societies at an earlier period than was expected. The chief effect of the grant at the present time will be to give greater nerve and confidence to the Executive in carrying out the arrangements for the Exhibition. The liabilities were becoming so heavy that a certain amount of apprehension might have slightly paralysed the operations of the committee just at the time when the design might suffer from the prevalence of views too strictly economical. The freedom and dash so necessary to the success of enterprises such as this, is apt to be injuriously restrained by undue anxiety. Now all cause of anxiety is removed. The preparation will go on with the requisite spirit. The ship will not be spoilt for the "ha'porth of tar." Should any cause unforeseen damp the success of the undertaking the society will not be broken up, and obliged to abandon its useful vocation; and, should it be in a position to fund money at the end of the affair, it will pursue its way under enlarged responsibilities. If its shows cannot be held in the country districts, it may, at all events, give "Society's Prizes," to be competed for at the local shows, and may thus contrive to attract attention to them, and draw greater numbers within the sphere of their helpful influence.

DECIVILISATION.—In London, side by side with the highest advance in civilisation, this process of decivilisation may be observed. Mr. Chadwick, in his report on the sanitary condition of the working classes, remarks that "noxious physical agencies depress the health and bodily condition of the population, and act as obstacles to education and moral culture; and the various causes of degradation combined are producing a population having a perpetual tendency to moral as well as physical deterioration." Drink and debauchery hasten the degradation induced by poor diet and squalid abodes. At some of the "penny gaffs" and other haunts of vice frequented by the young may be seen hordes of these English savages, in physical condition and in moral qualities as low as any tribe of Hottentots or Laplanders. In fact, it is too much honour to compare them with these races in respect to moral condition, for they have a precocity in crime unknown in savage life. But our present argument is confined to physical deterioration. Were it not for the restraints of law, and the still more powerful counteracting agencies of Christian philanthropy, the pauper and criminal classes in this country would pass into distinct and degraded races of men. The worst of it is, that the degraded type becomes hereditary, both in its physical and moral features. "It is a startling reflection," observes a recent writer, "and one worthy of the deepest consideration, that even now, around and about us, in the heart of our great cities, and in the hovels of our labourers, an unerring law of nature is at work, whereby a social, moral, and physical deterioration is introduced among a large proportion of our population, not to die out with the existing generation, but to be reproduced in aggravated intensity and tenacity in their children, and their children's children, an hereditary and cumulative deterioration, which, when it reaches a certain point, will obliterate their moral and intellectual capacities to such a degree as to incapacitate them from appreciating the blessings of civilisation or understanding the truths of the gospel."—*Sunday at Home.*

THE MISTRESS AND THE MAIDS.—I would not invade the sanctity of a maiden lady's bedroom further than by saying that if Aunt Eleanor's bed did not stand against the wall she certainly had got out of it on the wrong side. For the first thing she said to her own face in the looking-glass was, "A parcel of fools!" Then she set to work ringing her bell, which at first produced no result whatever. This pleased her immensely; for when you are in an ill-temper, nothing is so delightful as to find an excuse for it. While she was ringing, her maids were engaged in a lively and acrimonious debate as to whose duty it was to get up at this exceptionally early hour of the morning. Aunt Eleanor's personal attendant declined on the grounds of precedent—her lady had never rung her up so soon before; the ringing, she urged, was for the housemaids to get up and make the house tidy in decent time, instead of lying routing there. The housemaid declined to take this view of the matter, but made a coalition with the body-servant on the subject of cook, who was at once bawled awake and told that Missis wanted her at once. Cook, looking out from among the sheets, listened to the case of the allied powers, told them briefly that that sort of thing wouldn't do with her, and at once went fast asleep again with a rapidity and dexterity acquired by long practice—acquired in many hot kitchens—leaving the allied powers paralysed and for a time silent. But there was a little scrubbing maid from the workhouse (consequently petted by Aunt Eleanor before all people in the house), who lay in a bed in the corner, sleeping harder than even cook, who appeared to the allied powers available. Here another hitch occurred; there was a general debate as to who should get out of bed and wake her. The powers all round having declined *seriatim* to move in this matter without an alliance, offensive and defensive, being signed all round, the weakest power, the lady's maid, whose case was not so good as the others, proposed that she should be "pelted up," which, with some modifications, was done. Prussia and Austria threw shoes and other things at her until she woke, and then England and France told her there was nothing to be afraid of; so, at the last, poor little Denmark put on her petticoat, and went to face the terrible Aunt Eleanor single-handed. Aunt Eleanor ordered little Denmark to bed again, in the most emphatic manner, daring her to get up for the next two hours, after which, in her camisole, she went up to the maids' bedroom. Here I draw the veil. They say that cook slept through it all, and snored the while; but we know what rumour is. Any one can snore. It is pretty certain, however, that more housewifery went on in Pulverbatch Grange in the next hour than had gone on in any previous hour. Squire Mordaunt used to say that Eleanor's maids would knock out the walls of the Grange with the points of their scrubbing-brushes. It escaped this ordeal, however, and so will probably continue to shelter the head of the solitary grey-haired old woman who sits there now until she is carried to Stretton churchyard with the others.—"Stretton," by Henry Kingsley, in "Broadway."

THE WORLD'S SYMPATHY.—If a man overborne by any grief or pain—not the more endurable because no outward symptoms can be discerned—should go forth into a crowd to seek for solace, the chances are that he will return in a more discontented frame of mind than that in which he set out—simply from realising the fact how infinitely little his own sufferings affect the rest of the world at its work or play. It seems very hard; and it seems quite as much so to those who would repel rather than solicit verbal condolement, as to the tenderer natures who are not too proud to be pitied or petted. Yet there is less reason in this than in most human repinings; we might just as well expect a darkening on the face of Nature, when our own mood is gloomy, as on the face of society. The children may complain to their fellows that these have not danced to their piping, nor wept to their mourning; but we whose beards are grown if not grizzled, ought to have at least learned this lesson—that it is not in the market-place we must look for sympathy to lighten the burden, or increase the joyaunce of our day. Suppose that, spent with hard struggling for life, we stand on a sinking ship—why should it disquiet our friends ashore, who, if a blast shriller than common should roar round the gable, will only mutter, "A wild night," and then finish their wine with a keener zest or our warier comrades who, ere this, have found safe anchorage under the lee of the black headland we shall never weather? Still more, how can it concern the sea-folk down yonder? A fiercer storm than that in which we are labouring would not trouble the silence and rest,

> "Where there is neither moon nor star,
> But the waves make music above them afar,
> Low thunder and light in the magic night."

Nay, if all tales are true, nothing that once was flesh and blood sinks far below the central deeps; and there is no fear lest the mermaiden at her play should be frightened by any such ugly sight as the corpse of a drowned man.—*Breaking a Butterfly.*

THE number of bankruptcies included in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, 4th January, 1870, was five hundred and twelve; being two hundred and twenty-one in the London district, and two hundred and ninety-one in the country districts. In the *London Gazette* of Friday, January 7th, 1870, there were one hundred and five bankruptcies registered as from the London district, and two hundred and seventy-nine from the country, making a total of three hundred and eighty-four; the whole number in the three *Gazettes* being eight hundred and ninety-six. An unusually large number of bankrupts was also gazetted in the previous month of December, amounting to about four hundred. On the 30th and 31st days of that month, five hundred and twenty-five composition deeds were lodged with the chief registrar, so that within six weeks, no less than eighteen hundred persons have practically sought the protection of the Court of Bankruptcy.

A young thief was sent to a lunatic asylum at Rome, he having shown symptoms of insanity. One day recently he was in bed with the door accidentally open. Sallying forth as he was, he met the asylum "bleeder," with a large pair of scissors sticking out of his pocket, and, flinging himself upon the poor wretch, cut his throat and half clipped him in pieces. At this ghastly operation he was found by a turnkey, who threw himself upon him and then and there strangled him.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC

FARMER AND COMPANY.
VICTORIA HOUSE.
GREAT SALE OF
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
THIS WEEK.
BLACK SILKS!
EXTRAORDINARY SHIPMENT,
specially selected by Mr. POPE in Lyons, and consisting of
Black Glacé
Black Gros Grain
Black Gros de Naples
Black Gros de Athens
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Black Drap de Lyon
Black Radzemere
Black Poult de Soie
Black Gros Royal
Black Ottoman Cord
Black Moire Antique
Black Dress Satins.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY respectfully intimate that the whole of the above
EXTRAORDINARY SHIPMENT,
(valued at £6000,)
SIX THOUSAND POUNDS,
and comprising part of a
MANUFACTURER'S STOCK,
is by far the largest parcel of
BLACK SILKS
ever received in the Australian colonies, the whole of which will be offered
THIS WEEK.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY refrain from mentioning any prices in an advertisement, preferring that ladies should personally inspect them.
THE ENTIRE SHIPMENT
has been purchased most advantageously, and will be offered at prices ranging
FROM ONE SHILLING TO FOUR SHILLINGS PER YARD
under
STERLING VALUE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY received, per mail steamer Avoca,
Direct from Messrs.
GOURD, CROZIAT, ET CIE.,
of Lyons,
their first shipment of the
BLACK CACHEMIRE DE FOIE,
manufactured to their express order, and
GUARANTEED TO WEAR.
As this make of black silk has never before been imported into the colonies, Messrs. F. and Co. would recommend it to their customers as unquestionably the best article that can be
MANUFACTURED.
N.B.—This make of
BLACK SILK
cannot be procured at any other house
IN THE COLONY.
GREAT SALE of
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
THIS WEEK.
FARMER and COMPANY, Victoria House.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR 1870 WINTER SEASON.
DAVID JONES and CO. present for the inspection of Ladies their UNPARALLELED IMPORTATIONS of DRESS FABRICS.
They have now, at PRICES MOST MODERATE, a superb variety of ALL THE NEW MATERIALS.
Tartan Poplins — Satin Camlets
Terry Cord Poplins — Tartan Serges
All-wool Reps — Camlets de Suez
Epinglines — Camletines
Scotch Tartans — Drouquets,
also a beautiful collection of FRENCH TEXTURES, manufactured this season, entirely of wool. These are lighter than mixed fabrics, and will NEITHER COCKLE or SHRINK in damp weather.
A special visit of inspection is solicited.
PATTERNS FREE by post on application.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Josephine Kid Gloves, plain and tamboured backs, all 4s per pair; half-dozen pair of ladies' kid gloves, packed in elegant scented sachets, suitable for complimentary presents.
Ladies' gauntlet kid gloves, with fancy kid tops, at English prices.
Ladies' double-button gloves, every variety of shades, at English cost.

HOBSON and WHITING'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen, to open in front or behind, from 13 inch to 19 inch collar bands; a perfect fit guaranteed, or money returned.
3, Hunter-street.

DENISON HOUSE,
CLOTHING, MERCERY, and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS.
Gentlemen's tweed trousers, 14s 6d
Fashionable tweed suits, 55s
Galatea jackets, 32s 6d
Inverness capes, 30s.
Especial attention is requested to the following:—
Gentlemen's very superior beaver overcoats, lined and quilted, 55s
Gentlemen's bath and dressing gowns, 42s.
Also at Denison House:—
Clergymen's coats, in a light and suitable fabric, 42s
Black dress trousers, 22s 6d
Ditto vests, 14s 6d.
Ex mail steamer:—
Just received, gentlemen's TARTAN SCARFS, in the following clans:
Mackenzie — Forbes
Argyle — 42nd.
With a splendid assortment of fancy scarfs.
OUR WINTER STOCK
of hosiery, underclothing, crimean shirts, white and regatta shirts, umbrellas, embrace every variety of useful and seasonable goods.
Trunks, portmanteaus, valises, and carpet bags.
THOMPSON and GILES,
376, 378, 380, George-street, opposite Bank of N. S. Wales.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—WATERPROOF MANTLES, 10s 11d & 12s 11d
They are full size, and guaranteed waterproof.
Children's waterproof mantles, commencing at 6s 11d
Ladies' ditto, in all the new shapes, remarkably cheap.
BLACK CLOTH JACKETS.
Now offering, the cheapest jacket in the city, 7s 11d
Ditto, magnificently embroidered, trimmed satin, 11s 9d.
W. C. R. would confidently recommend the above to the notice of purchasers.
WATERPROOF TWEEDS, 3s 6d,
nearly 2 yards wide, in the fashionable grey.
BLACK SILK JACKETS,
in all the leading shapes, and now clearing cheap.
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.
FRENCH MERINO, 1s 6½d.
Scarlet, Humboldt blue, all choice colours, 1s 11d
Large assortment of dress materials, new and cheap.
NEW FRENCH REPPS.
Tartan serges, very fashionable, in all the clans
Serges, embroidered camlets; winsey, new, from 6½d.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 1s 11d,
All the new drabs, plain and stitched backs, 2s 11d
Lavender stitched black, black stitched colours
Stays, collars, ruffles, laces, hosiery, cheap
Parachutes 1s 11d, children's silk 2s 11d, girls' 3s 11d
Silk umbrellas 6s 11d, 7s 11d, gents' ditto 6s 11d to 8s 11d
Gent.'s alpaca umbrellas 4s 11d, cotton ditto 2s 6d.
WHITE CALICO, 3½d,
Horrockses' 5½d, any number equally cheap
Blankets, all wool, 8s 11d pair; blue and scarlet ditto
Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d; very fine, 16½d
Damask table cloths, table covers, napkins, &c.
Every requisite for family use remarkably cheap.
HATS, HATS.
Now on hand, new shapes for the season
White hats 6½d, black ditto 9½d, boys' 1s 11d.

CAMBRIC EDGINGS, SCOLLOPS, and INSERTIONS.—Just opened, 2 cases New Patterns, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, and PARACHUTES, 1 case, to be sold cheap, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

WINCEYS, WINCEYS, WINCEYS.—Full dress, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 8s 11d, at JAY'S, 82, King-st.

FRENCH MERINOES, all wool, in shades, green, brown, and marone, 1s 6½d, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

DOUBLE WIDTH MELTON CLOTH, 2s 11d, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

WHITE COTTON HOSE, 4½d, 6d pair at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS, cheap, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

NEW GOODS, just received, consisting of Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, white and grey Calicoes, Ladies' Jackets, Satin and Oriental Ribbons, Velvets, Hair-nets, Stays, Millinery, &c.
The Fashionable High-crown Hats, at 1s 11d.
The public is respectfully informed that the above and all goods are marked in plain figures, at prices hitherto unknown in King-street.
Please note the address—
SAMUEL JAY, London House, 82, King-street, two doors from the City Bank.

CROWN MOLESKIN TROUSERS
may be
PURCHASED RETAIL
from
ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS,
and
WHOLESALE
from
ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS
in
THE COLONIES.

BLACK SILKS.
PERRY, BROTHERS, are selling black silks, £1 5s and £1 10s the full dress.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.
PERRY, BROTHERS, supply most enduring black silks, £1 15s and £2 2s the full dress.
SPITALFIELDS GROS GRAIN SILKS.
PERRY, BROTHERS, received by Mail 2 cases rich gros grains, 3s 9d to 7s 6d yard.
PERRY, BROTHERS,'
BLACK SATINS, 3s 11d to 6s 6d yard.
BLACK and COLOURED SATINS, every shade and quality.
PERRY, BROTHERS.
PERRY, BROTHERS,' FANCY SILK DRESSES, at ONE GUINEA, are unequalled for cheapness.
PERRY, BROTHERS',
FANCY SILK DRESSES, £1 5s and £1 10s, give satisfaction to purchasers.
PERRY, BROTHERS, respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their valuable stock of BRITISH and FOREIGN SILKS.
CORDED SILKS, by MAIL.
These exquisite coloured corded silks are perfect taste.
PERRY, BROTHERS.

MANTLES.—All the new and admired shapes and trimmings. PERRY, BROTHERS.

JOSEPHINE 1st choice GLOVES, black stitched colours. PERRY, BROTHERS.

GLOVES.—First choice JOSEPHINES, slightly spotted, 1s pair. PERRY, BROTHERS.

NEW TRIMMINGS, PER MAIL STEAMER, all colours, 2s 6d and 2s 11d dozen. W. C. KELK.

FANCY Black Satin TRIMMINGS, half-price, Tartan Trimmings, from 1s dozen. W. C. KELK.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Every garment well-made, and well shrunk before making up.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Black Cloth Suits, well-made, to order, from £3.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Black Cloth or Doe Trousers, to order, from 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, &c.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—Tweed Suits to measure, well-made and shrunk, from £2 10s.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—The City Trousers, to order, from all-wool tweed, 15s.

484, GEORGE-ST.—The trade and public supplied with cut lengths, or piece, at wholesale prices.

484, J. TURNER, Market Cloth Hall, opposite Fruit Markets, and near Grafton Arms.

484, GEORGE-STREET, is the Market Cloth Hall and Practical Tailoring Establishment.

484, GEORGE-STREET.—As the most talented cutters in the colony are employed, and perfection is obtained by each having charge of the garment they are most skilled in cutting, the very large business of the Market Cloth Hall has in that respect an advantage that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

FURNITURE ETC

PASSENGERS to San Francisco supplied with Bedding &c. J. Newton, 161, Kent-street, near Gas Co.

OFFICE FURNITURE for SALE. L. W. HURFORD, 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

FURNITURE, Books, &c., Bought for cash. J. B. NORTH and CO ture Auctioneers, Brokers, &c. 278, George-street.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and MANUFACTURERS.—SELLERS and ALLEN, patentees and manufactures of the Silent Sewing-Machine, THE SEAMSTRESS (Wheeler and Wilson's principle), suitable for dress and mantle makers, shirt front, umbrella, and domestic work; the Universal Feed Sewing-Machine, for putting new springs in old boots, and all kinds of repairing. Also, the celebrated No. 2 Manufacturing Machine, which for superiority and durability stands unequalled. The above are largely in use by most of the leading firms o Great Britain and Ireland, and obtained the Silver Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1869. Buyers are invited to send for Illustrated Price Lists and best trade terms. 12, Walbrook, London, E.C.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The Wheeler and Wilson, £8 10s. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

HAND SEWING MACHINES.
"HOME," LOCK STITCH, £4 10s.
"COMMON SENSE," CHAIN STITCH, £3.
The BEST hand machines IN THE WORLD. A further shipment landed, for which early application is necessary.
SOLE AGENTS—M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard lane.

WANTED, to SELL a Cottage PIANOFORTE, price £12; a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by Aucher, Frères; a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a large assortment of magnificent Chimney GLASSES and Toilet GLASSES, all sizes; cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Drawing-room SUITES, solid walnut wood, in green and gold, crimson and gold, green rep, and satin tabaret; also, Walnut Tables, to match.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS, new and secondhand, all sizes and choice patterns; also, Hearthrugs, to match.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to the trade and parties furnishing, 68 cases single and double IRON BEDSTEADS, just landed; also, a large assortment of children's single and double cots, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Horsehair, Pulu, Flock, and other MATTRESSES; also Blankets, Quilts, and BEDDING of every description. Low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, COUNTRY BUYERS and parties Furnishing to call and inspect our large and varied stock before making their purchases elsewhere.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO, 326, George-street.

GREATLY-IMPROVED KEYLESS WATCHES.—GIRARD FERREGAUX'S celebrated Keyless and other Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, just unpacked per Mail, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-st.

THE LATEST FASHION IN JEWELLERY of Gold, Silver, Coral, Malachite, &c., &c., of London and Vienna manufacture, now ready for inspection at
A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

BILLIARD Balls, Pin Pool, Cues Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Son, Turners, 556, George-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 24th May.—English FIREWORKS, 3s 6d gross; nine kinds Chinese Crackers, 5s box. The oldest established house in Sydney for fireworks. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

M. B. FOSTER'S and SONS' Ale (BASS'S), Porter (GUINNESS'S).
The undersigned, Sole Agents for this favourite first-class bottling, have several shipments, in splendid condition, for SALE, in trade parcels, on liberal terms.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Agents,
14, Spring-street, Sydney.

BASS' ALE, bottled by Porter.—The undersigned have on SALE the above very superior Ale, packed in 4, 6, and 8 dozen casks, of quarts, imperial pints, and pints, suitable for families. Prices—10s, 8s 6d, and 7s 6d per dozen respectively.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Tiverton and Strathnaver.—8-TON WAGGON Weighing Machines, AVERY'S
Greaves's COOPERS' Tools of every description
English Pump LEATHER, Tower Muskets
FUZE, single and double tape, Bickford's
Shot, Gunpowder, White and Red LEAD, Paints
Chimney SWEEPING Machines, Anvils
Chipping B. U. and Grubbing HOES, Turpentine
One and 2-HORSE powers, boiled and raw Oil.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

GUNS, single and double-barrel, in great variety
Wire cartridges, cartridges for breech loaders
Cartridge cases, pin and central fire
Tranter and Sharp's patent revolvers
Percussion caps, gun wad, game bags
FFF, glass, diamond grain and rifle powder
Patent shot, powder flasks, shot pouches
For SALE by W. S. FRIEND and CO., 183, York-street.

HOOP IRON, ex Strathnaver, on SALE.
DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO.

WHITING.—3 cwt. casks.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

MOROCCO and Roan Skins, just landed ex Tiverton.
M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

A GLASS CHANDELIER, 4 lights, for SALE, cheap.
ELLIS, 230, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co's.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR..Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dawson's superfine
Poole's ditto
Warren's ditto
Steven's ditto
Dienhoff's ditto
Burrows ditto.
TASMANIAN FLOUR..Emerald Mills superfine
Carrick Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine.
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Various brands, ¼-sacks.
WHEAT..Adelaide
Tasmanian
New South Wales
Mount Gambier
New Zealand.
Also,
New Zealand Malting and Seed BARLEY.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

FLOUR ON SALE.—Adelaide, Bathurst, and Californian.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

RICE.—Java mill-dressed, small bags.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

J. C. DANGAR and CO., Bull's Head Grocery and Provision Store. Good tea at 1s 6d per lb; all other goods of best quality, at lowest prices. 494, George-street. Red, White, and Blue House.

ON SALE, superior Tasmanian SEED and FEED OATS. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

CANARY SEED, retailed 4d per lb. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

POTATOES, Potatoes, Potatoes.—Ex You Yangs and Jane. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

POTATOES, POTATOES, from £2 10s per ton, on SALE. L. MORAN, Commercial Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior samples fresh Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing ex Yarra. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Warrnambool Potatoes on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, ex Jeannie Oswald. Nutter, Wf.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

ANDREW ALLAN has been instructed to dispose of the most popular PUBLIC-HOUSE in the city, with or without the furniture. Principals only need apply to Andrew Allan, 370, George-street, Mort's-passage.

COUNTRY HOTEL.—For SALE, on easy terms, the STAR HOTEL, in the centre of the township of Milton, Ulladulla, doing a first-class business. This is an excellent opportunity for a respectable person to invest. Apply to Mrs. TYDEMAN, the owner, on the premises.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
To Capitalists, Photographic Companies, and others.
FOR SALE, on liberal terms, the longest established and most popular PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in the colony, commanding the best business situation in Adelaide, and returning a profit of FORTY per cent. on invested capital.
For further particulars apply to KINGSBOROUGH and CHAPMAN, King William-street, Adelaide.

BAKING BUSINESS.—For SALE, a first-class Baking Business. J. Campbell, Commercial Wharf.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

BICYCLES.—Five very superior, London-made.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FOR SALE, PONY, Spring-cart, and harness, only £8 the lot; Horse, Dray, and harness, £16; Horse, Buggy, and harness, £35 the lot; pair good journey Horses, double Buggy, and harness, £54 the lot; Yankee Waggon, pair Horses, and harness, £50; also, 3 good dray or plough Horses, to lead or shaft, subject to any trial. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

HANDSOME Bay Horse, Hooded Buggy, harness, for SALE, in tip top order. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, trial in sand, £6; handsome Pony, nugget, £5; mare, trotter, £3. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

VEHICLES of every description, light, stylish, and durable. ADAMS and WEBBER, Newtown.

WANTED, a stanch HORSE, also a good DRAY and HARNESS. Apply at James Farrelly's Coal and Fuel Depot, off Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

NOTICE.
J. ROBERTSON wishes to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the general public for the liberal patronage he has received for the past twenty-five years, and to inform them he is now prepared to supply all descriptions of vehicles and materials at a lower rate than any other establishment in the colonies.
Having the largest premises, and the largest and most perfect and extensive machinery, he is bound to sell at reduced prices, and is determined to refuse no reasonable offer. Sketches of anything in the trade for intending purchasers will be forwarded on receipt of application.
The proprietor would recommend all before they purchase anywhere, to call and see the following, now on SALE—
Concord, cut-under, eureka, slide-seat, and sociable buggies
Cut-under and gipsy sociables, cab-phaetons, with and without doors, first-class barouche, for one or two horses
Surveyors' and express waggons, gipsy and side-door gipsy waggons
Spring and pagnel carts, grocers' and wholesale warehouse carts
Bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes
Wheels, of every description, with and without tyres
Wheelstuff, of every description, dressed or in the rough
Best buggy felloes, blue gum felloes, spokes, of every description (rough or dressed), turned stocks, bored and morticed, and every description of coach materials.
ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory,
483, 485, 487, 489, and 491, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS

FOR SALE, This Day, at Wooller's, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, two Milking COWS.

AUCTION SALES

To Sportsmen.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, April 26th,
A double-barrel gun (by Holland, High Holborn), with extra barrel, case, and fittings complete, large bore.
Without reserve.

DAWSON and COMPANY'S ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE
Of thoroughbred Yearling Colts and Fillies, will take place at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, April 25th, 1870, when the following lots will be offered:—
For E. K. COX, Esq.
Greyskin, a grey colt by Yattendon from Esperance
Reprieve, a bay colt, by Yattendon from Gazelle
Wrangler, a brown colt, by Yattendon from Petrel
Gamecock, a bay colt, by Yattendon from Lurline
Ebony, a black colt, by Yattendon from Woodbine
Frivolity, a bay filly, by Yattendon, from Vanity
Brunette, a brown filly, by Yattendon, from Miss Pitsford.
For JOHN LEE, Esq. (Bylong).
A bay colt, by Kingston from Bessy Bedlam
A chesnut colt, by Kingston from Governess
A chesnut colt, by Kingston from Marchioness
A chesnut colt, by Kingston from Maid of the Oaks
A brown colt, by Kingston from Gazelle
A chesnut colt, by Kingston from the Cripple
A black or brown colt, by Kingston from Black Bess
A chesnut filly, by Kingston from Romp
A bay filly, by Kingston from Persiani
A brown filly, by Kingston from Bylong's sister
A brown filly, by Kingston from Topsy
A bay filly, by Kingston from Vixen.
For JAMES LEE, Esq.
A bay colt, by Kingston from Maid of the Lake.
For C. REYNOLDS, Esq. (Tocal).
The Prophet, a chesnut colt, by New Warrior from Pauline
Aconite, a black colt, by New Warrior from Alpha
Coroner, a grey colt, by New Warrior from Creeping Jenny
Priam, a bay colt, by New Warrior from Poppett
Porter, a bay colt, by New Warrior from Princess
Chieftain, a chesnut colt, by New Warrior from Cassandra
Success, a bay filly, by New Warrior from Saucebox.
For A. COBCROFT, Esq.
Sailor Prince, a bay colt, by Volunteer from Cinderella
Springsure, a bay colt, by Volunteer from Alice Hawthorn
Mozart, a black filly, by Volunteer from Fleetwing
Bruce, a bay colt, 3 years, brother to Volunteer.
For ANDREW TOWN, Esq.
A chesnut colt, by Tarragon from Lady Mary
A chesnut colt, by Lord of the Hills from Mistletoe
A brown gelding, by Lord of the Hills from Medulla
A brown colt, 2 years old, by New Warrior from Lady Mary.
For T. IVORY, Esq.
Alphonso, a grey horse, 4 years old, by New Warrior from Alpha.
For J. T. RYAN, Esq.
Tempest, a brown yearling filly, by Millionaire from Mountain Maid.
For W. J. DANGAR, Esq.
Vandal, a brown colt, 2 years old, by Elmsdale from Velindra.
For JOHN BROWN, Esq.
A bay colt, 4 years old, by Kingston from Tomboy.
For R. R. BLIGH, Esq.
Rose of Australia, a brown mare, foaled in 1862, by Flying Pieman, out of Days of Old. Rose of Australia stinted to Millionaire.
For WALTER BASTIN, Esq.
Vision, a chesnut mare, 5 years old, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., by Cossack from Fancy, by Gratis from Spitfire, by Septimus.
For Messrs. BARNES and SMITH, GORDON BROOK.
The BARONET, a bay colt, by Livingstone, from Banshee
AMBASSADOR, a chesnut colt, by Kelpie, from Amber
INDEX, a chesnut colt, by Kelpie, from Juanita
The above are entered for Mares' Produce Stakes, in Sydney and Grafton.
For JOHN LACKEY, Esq.
HAVELOCK, a chesnut stallion, 4 years' old, by Bungaribee, from a Liberator mare.
For JOHN EALES, Jun., Esq.
A bay filly, by the Flying Pieman (imported), from Cassia (imported)
A bay filly, by the Flying Pieman (imported), from Silvertail.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
CHEVALIER, by Lawson's Tros, from Flora McIvor (dam of Cossack, Zoe, Io, and Wamea).
VULTURE, by Chevalier, from Quail, by Commissioner from Queen Anne, by Snake from Queen of Beauty.
The above will be sold with their engagements, full particulars of which, with their pedigrees, will be given in the catalogues.
DAWSON and CO.

Sale of Blood Stock, April 25, 1870.
DAWSON and CO. beg to announce that they are instructed to sell by public auction, (in addition to the horses already advertised),
"VIDA," a mare, 6 years, by Velocity (imported), from Virago; Virago by Camel (imported), from Vesta by Binnalong, from Viscountess by Baron Wem, out of an imported mare. Also,
"HALF-CASTE," a black horse, 3 years, by Bungaribee, dam by Sir Charles; and a bay gelding, 6 years, by Sir Charles.

Prime Weighty Fat Wethers.
Just arrived per Steamer from Merimbula.
DAWSON and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat wethers, very weighty.
This is a magnificent lot of sheep, and they will average fully 65 lbs.

Fresh Horses from the South Country.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Warn, of Crookwell, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock,
60 head of fine draught colts and fillies.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459980

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, drays, buggies, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Money paid immediately after sale. A good milking cow and calf.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James Fletcher, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1776 prime fat ewes, in lots.
From his noted Wee Waa station.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Dr. Sherwin to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
110 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots—the noted WCW brand.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Thomas Britton, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
3200 really prime fat wethers, in lots, from his noted station Bogewang.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Grover, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Grover, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. M'Gregor, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
600 prime fat wethers, in lots, per steamer.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half past 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat sheep, in lots. The same which gave so much satisfaction on Wednesday.

Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from A. Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots: estimated to average 900 lbs. each.

Homebush Yards.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from J. M. Simpson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, and 50 stores, in lots.

E. W. LANG and CO. are instructed to sell, at St. Mary's Yards, South Creek, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
Fat cows, store cattle, horses, &c. Terms, cash.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
Pianofortes; loo, dining, and side tables; horsehair couches and chairs, chiffonieres, cane and wood chairs, carpets, pier glasses, fenders, and irons, iron and wood bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, toilet glasses, wardrobes, washstands and sets, bookcases, patent chaff-cutters for hand or steam power, bicycle, bath chair, perambulator, mangles, counters, shelving, &c.
Terms, cash.

POTATOES.—Warrnambool Potatoes.—50 tons will be sold by auction, at Nutter's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 25th and 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Light and fancy winceys	Fancy doe and tweed ditto
Fancy dress materials	Black cloth and diagonal sacs
Fancy tweeds	Men's and boys' pilot coats
4-4 and 8-4 greys	Ditto reversible ditto
White flannels	Regatta shirts
Crimean ditto	Striped and venetian ditto
Fancy prints	Light ground and fancy common ditto
Scarlet flannels	
White long cloths	Black cloth trousers
8-4, 9-5, 10-4 white blankets	Ditto ditto vests
Ditto scarlet ditto	Fancy tweed and doe ditto
Ditto blue ditto	French felt Yankees
Roll linings	Ditto Canadians
Drills, striped and plain	Hosiery, ties
Hollands	Collars, nets, &c.
Millers' mole trousers	

Terms at sale.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Chests drawers, chiffonieres, safes, couches, sofas, tables, chairs in leather, cane, and wood; iron and wood bedsteads, palliasses, bedding, &c., glass, crockery, &c., &c., and a large lot of sundries.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY (Monday), 25th April, at 11 o'clock, the Unredeemed Pledges pawned with Clement Peat, Botany-street.

On WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Albion Cottage, Elizabeth-street, next Mrs. Terry Hughes's.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Horsehair Suites, Carpets
Loo and Dining Tables
Cornice Poles, Massive Sideboards
Iron and Wood Bedsteads
Washstands and Services
Chests of Drawers, Toilet Tables, Toilet Glasses
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY,
The above, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Under Bill of Sale.
At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

THIS DAY, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising
Chiffoniere, plate-glass back; Loo and other Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobe, Easy Chairs, Pier-Glasses, Chiffonieres, Sofas, Couches, Tubular Bedsteads, Bedding, &c., &c.
Also,
Cab, Carts, Harness, Horse, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Also,
Saddles, benches, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale.
2 Horses, Cab, and double set of Harness.

THIS DAY, Monday, 25th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Lomax, boatbuilder.

At the Yard, Darling-street, Balmain.

TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class yacht, about 8 tons (recently launched), copper-bottomed, a new suit of sails, spars, &c.
Also, ketch, on the stocks, about 35 tons, nearly completed.
Terms, cash.

Sale by Auction.

MR. GOULSTON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises, 277, Pitt-street, one door from Market-street,
The whole of the shop fittings, consisting of shelvings, counters, writing desk, tables, office fittings, gas-fittings, iron brackets, sausage-machine, clock, and sundries.
The above will be sold without reserve, and all goods must be cleared by 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, April 25th, 1870.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases scythe handles and pistols
Galvanized iron, picks, globes
Chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses
Lamps, camp beds, cutlery, &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 10 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

Stock-in-Trade of Wines, Spirits, Ale, and Porter, &c.

Splendid Household Furniture and Effects.

Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte and Rosewood Grand Pianoforte, &c., &c.

Superior Billiard and Bagatelle Tables.

Removed from the Pier Hotel, Watson's Bay, for convenience of sale.

To Publicans, Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 10 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the stock of wines and spirits, &c.
Household furniture, billiard tables, &c., &c.
Full particulars in Tuesday's issue.
Note the time—10 o'clock prompt.

Boots and Shoes.

Important and Unreserved Sale of 90 Packages. Now landing.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, TO-MORROW, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
90 packages boots and shoes, seasonable goods, now being received ex Golden Spur,
Manufactured by David Joseph and other noted firms, and comprising:—
Ladies' all-lasting E.S., S.B.M.H.
Ditto French ditto
Lasting E.S., ch., S.H. and M.H.
Ditto, pps., ditto ditto
Ditto rivets, M.H. and S.H.
French cashmere E.S., ch. M.H. and S.H.
Ditto pps., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, rivets, M.H. and S.H.
All-French cashmere E.S., S.B., M.H.
Cashmerette E.S., S.B.
Kid E.S., pp., M.H., rivets
Ditto, imitation button
Ditto welts, M.H.
Imitation ditto, pp., rivets, S.H. and M.H.
Ditto ch., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, buttons, M.H.
Ditto wels, ditto, M.H.
Memel E.S., pp., rivets
White coutille, E.S., pps.
Maids' ditto, ditto, 10 to 1
Ditto white marsala, E.S., pps., ditto
Girls' kid E.S., mock welts, M.H., 7 to 1
Ditto, ppr., T P H., rivets, 6 to 13
Imitation ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto ditto
Kid E.S., welts, S.H., 4 to 6
Children's memel balmorals, p., T.P.H., rivets, 3
Coloured French morocco, E.S., 3 to 5
Ditto roan, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto polish, ditto
Coloured felt E.S., polish, ditto
Ditto E.S., S.B., ditto
Kid E.S., S.B., 2 to 5
Coloured roan polish, E.S., ditto
Ditto E.S., ditto
Ditto balmorals, ditto
Memel ditto, ditto
Calf patent vandyke straps, ditto
Coloured felt balmorals, 1 to 5 and 0 to 3
Imitation kid ditto, ditto ditto
Felt button, ditto ditto
Roan straps, 2 to 5
Patent ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

General Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

58 Packages, now landing ex Tiverton, for Unreserved Sale on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 28th and 29th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to submit for sale by public auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
Several parcels of the above goods.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

Preliminary Announcement.

Great Sale of
Ninety packages of
ELEGANT and MODERN FURNITURE
CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
at their Stores, Pitt-street, on
TUESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
An unrivalled shipment of the above goods, now being landed from the Tiverton.
Details will be published prior to day of sale.

PRIME LABRADOR SALMON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
20 half-barrels genuine Labrador salmon, very prime, just landed.
Terms at sale.

SUPERFINE S. A. FLOUR.

200 bags, just landed.
Also,
3600 Bushels SUPERIOR WHEAT.

For Sale by Auction, without reserve.

TUESDAY MORNING.

, Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the sample prior to sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
200 bags South Australian superfine silk-dressed flour.
3000 bushels superior wheat.
Terms at sale.

Negrohead Tobacco.

On account of whom it may concern.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 quarter-tierces negrohead tobacco.
Terms at sale.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 28th April.

Brandies, in bulk and case
Rum and Whisky, ditto ditto
Geneva and Old Tom
Port and Sherry, and other Wines
Spanish Wines, Claret, Champagnes
Bottled Ale and Porter, &c., &c.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Terms at sale.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE OF BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at the Show Rooms of Messrs. Rogers and Co., 222, Pitt-street, opposite the Waxworks, on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock of superior bedsteads and bedding.
Four-post tubular bedsteads
Half-tester ditto
Half-tester cots
Iron stretchers
Handsome brass cot
Hair mattresses, wool mattresses
Fibre and flax mattresses
Bolsters, pillows, &c. Also,
The furniture of the five upstairs rooms.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 26th April.

, Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Brown and Co.

6688 Bags
MAURITIUS SUGARS.
The entire Cargo of the barque Cyrus, from Mauritius, Including a splendid assortment of samples, selected expressly for this market, and admirably suited for present requirements.

Samples are now on view at the Sale Rooms, and attention is directed to the fact that a large portion of the cargo is already landed, and can be delivered without delay.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the barque Cyrus, just arrived with 6688 bags Mauritius sugars.
Samples on view.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

120 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
30 HOGSHEADS CHINA,
just landed in splendid order,
ex Abergeldie and Ann Duthie,
consisting of
Plates, assorted sizes, and following patterns:—Unique Gem, Blue Gem, Puce Chain, Rhine Pattern, Crusaders, Blue Severn, Honeysuckle, &c., &c.
Dishes, assorted sizes, same patterns
Jugs, assorted sizes, same patterns
Cups and Saucers, same patterns
Ditto ditto, white granite
Breakfast Teas, block handled, granite
Fuschia Jugs
Roman Jugs
Globe Bowls, C.C. Pudding Bowls
Granite Jugs
Toilet Sets, all patterns, 6's and 9's
Paris Painted Bowls and Saucers
Globe Cover Dishes
Egg Cups, various patterns
Nest Eggs
Mugs and Cans, various patterns.
Also,
Plain Tumblers
Flint-coloured Tumblers
Plain Goblets, &c., &c., &c.

To Storekeepers, China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Abergeldie and Ann Duthie,
120 crates assorted earthenware
20 hogsheads china.
Without reserve. Terms at sale.

On View on MONDAY.

At the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, 28th April.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction, By order of the Executrix.

The whole of the Stock (in bond) of WINES, SPIRITS, &c., in the estate of the late Thomas Farrell, Esq.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Connoisseurs, Hotel Keepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executrix of the late Thomas Farrell, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock (in bond) of choice old brandies, rum, whisky, geneva, wines, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 11 o'clock.

At Messrs. Raphael and Co.'s Furniture Warehouse, Castlereagh-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of the remainder of their magnificent Stock of Furniture, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Raphael and Co. to offer for positive sale by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of their stock-in-trade, consisting of—
Elegant rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, in brocatelle satin, plain and figured reps, &c.
Walnut and rosewood oval-shaped centre tables
Ditto card tables, fancy ditto
Brilliant toned pianoforte, by Broadwood, in rosewood case
Full toned pianoforte, in rosewood, by Jackson and Co., with all the latest improvements
Superb dining-room suites, in morocco, roan, and hair-cloth
Telescope dining tables, sideboards with plate-glass backs, winged and other wardrobes
Chests of drawers, and every requisite for general house furnishing
A strong comfortable park phaeton.

THE WHOLE OF THESE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES TO BE LET, FOR A TERM, AT A VERY MODERATE RENT. POSSESSION CAN BE HAD EARLY IN MAY.

Also, on the following week,
The whole of their unrivalled stock of seasoned cedar and fancy woods, veneers, carvings, &c.
Benches, morticing machine, lathe, cramps, tools of trade
Office fittings, large iron safe
Horse, van, and harness, force pump.
Terms at sale.
The above is now on view.

Prime Warrnambool Potatoes.

Now landing at Market Wharf, in first-class order.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock,
80 tons superior Warrnambool table potatoes.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
The entire Cargo of the brig ZISKA just arrived, with the usual assortment of first-class descriptions for which this vessel is famous.

3292 Bags
Finest White Crystals
Finest White Counters
Finest Yellow Crystals and Counters
Rich Golden Browns.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 11 o'clock.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

, Sample bags now landed, and on view.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the brig Ziska,
Comprising—
3292 bags finest quality Mauritius sugars.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Ironmongery, Holloware, Oils, &c., &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 28th, at 11 o'clock,
37 packages of ironmongery, holloware, oils, &c.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms at sale.

The entire Cargo of the brig Spartan.

Just arrived from Foochow, with a choice assortment of SUPERIOR CONGOU TEAS, comprising
1579 Chests
1886 Half-chests
1068 Boxes.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, WEDNESDAY, 27th April next.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

, Muster packages are now landed, and every facility for testing at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, April 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of choice teas ex Spartan, comprising
J in diamond M,
1579 chests Kaisor congow
1886 half-chests ditto ditto
1068 boxes ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

New Goods.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

An Invoice of Superior Goods, now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock,
295 cases of new goods.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Finest California Lumber.

The entire Cargo of the Washington, just arrived from San Francisco, with an excellent assortment.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Under Instructions from the Consignee, Messrs. Laidley Ireland, and Co.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shipwrights, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY, April 29th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Washington, just arrived with a splendid cargo, comprising as follows—
142,000 feet, including
T. and G. flooring, 6 x 1
Shelving boards
Lining ditto
Ceiling ditto.
Also,
40,000 feet, consisting of
6 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2
8 x 3, 10 x 3, 12 x 3, 14 x 3.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 28th instant.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes, of various celebrated makers, now landing in splendid order.
To the Trade, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable boots and shoes, now landing, in splendid order, of various celebrated makers.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On TUESDAY next, 26th April.

ORDER OF SALE.—CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

PITT-STREET—Building Allotment, 26 feet frontage, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors.

BRIDGE-STREET—Four Building Allotments, each 25 feet frontage to Bridge-street, extending from Elizabeth-street to Lady Young-terrace.

KENSINGTON-STREET—Block of substantial House Property; comprises shop and dwelling, two houses, and allotment land, at the corner of Kensington and Junction streets.

FITZROY-STREET, Kensington-street.—Two neatly-finished Dwellings, Nos. 6 and 7, Fitzroy-street, between Kensington-street and Botany Road.

WAVERLEY—Allotment Land, 40 feet frontage to the Coogee Road (now known as Cowper-street), adjoining the grounds of the Waverley Tea Gardens.

PETERSHAM—Five Sites at Norwood, close to the station; and Allotments, village of Petersham; also corner Block of Land, Canterbury Road and Audley-street.

ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE, ASHFIELD—5 acres near the station, fenced and timbered; 1 acre on the Parramatta Road;—lot 1, section 2, 5 acres; lot 37, section 3, 3 acres 3 roods, 14 perches, adjoining Farrington's.

CAMPERDOWN—Land fronting Johnston's Creek and the Parramatta Road.

NORTH SHORE—1 acre, with water frontage to Neutral, near Mr. Loxton's.

FIVE DOCK—7½ acres at Five Dock Bay, in allotments.

TOWN OF EMU—Four town Allotments, each half-an-acre.

KURRAJONG—100 acres near Richmond, adjoining Belmont.

LAPSTONE HILL—24½ acres near Wascoe's.

BOWENFELS—80 acres, Hassan's Walls, Bowenfels.

SALTPAN CREEK—14 acres near Lock's grant.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FREDERICK-PLACE, FITZROY-STREET, KENSINGTON-STREET.

TWO NEATLY-FINISHED DWELLINGS, Nos. 6 and 7, Fitzroy-street, built of brick and stone, containing each four apartments, with yards, &c., at the rear, now let for £52 per annum. These premises occupy a frontage of 34 feet to Fitzroy-street, with a depth of about 50 feet.

, A most desirable small City investment, between Kensington-street and Botany Road, close to Parramatta-street and the Railway Station, in a very populous locality, where houses of this class are never empty. The premises are substantial and in good repair; stoves in kitchen and every convenience.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described City property,
FITZROY-STREET, KENSINGTON-STREET,
near the Railway station.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER of the TRUSTEES of the Will of the late Mr. JOHN BIRD.

BURWOOD.
LOT 1.—Allotment of Land No. 2, of section J, of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE, having 50 feet frontage to GREAT RAILWAY-TERRACE, with a depth of 200 feet.
, A first-class business site, adjoining M'DONALD'S BURWOOD INN, and immediately opposite the RAILWAY STATION.
LOT 2.—Block of Land adjoining the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, and having the following frontages: 110 feet to BURWOOD ROAD, and 200 feet to TERMINUS-TERRACE.
LOT 3.—SPLENDID VILLA SITE, containing 3 acres 2 roods and 33 perches, adjoining the residence of Mr. COX, and surrounded by the highly improved and first-class Residences of Captain Fox, R. F. Stubbs, Esq., J. Row, Esq., and others.
This site is in the most elevated part of BURWOOD, and commands an extensive and uninterrupted view of Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River, and the surrounding country.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 40 feet frontage to WILLIAM-STREET, on the west side, between MOUNT and LAVENDER STREETS, with a depth of 264 feet, being lot No. 7, as per plan of subdivision made by the late W. LITHGOW, Esq.

TITLES, unquestionable. Full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The above described Lands at BURWOOD, and ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ELLERDALE, APPIN.

A FAVOURABLY-SITUATED FARM and HOMESTEAD, comprising 300 ACRES of Land, with EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, near the TOWN OF APPIN, and now occupied by the Rev. H. O. D. SPARLING.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known desirable farm and homestead
ELLERDALE,
near the town of Appin, the residence and estate of the Rev. H. O. D. Sparling.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan at the Rooms.

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

CLEARING SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLD LAND.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties:—

CITY OF SYDNEY.
BUILDING ALLOTMENT, PITT-STREET, 26 feet frontage, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors.
FOUR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each 25 feet frontage to BRIDGE-STREET, extending from Elizabeth-street to Lady Young-terrace, near the Domain Gate.
, These are choice sites, the most valuable unoccupied allotments in this favourite part of the city. They will be absolutely sold, and the opportunity afforded for securing first-class positions should not be neglected by builders and capitalists.

PETERSHAM.
FIVE SITES at NORWOOD, close to the railway station; and allotments, village of Petersham.
, The best sites in this convenient healthy suburb.

ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE, ASHFIELD.
LOTS 4, 5, 6, and 7, Section 3—5 acres, near the station, fenced and timbered; a choice site.
LOT 11, Section 1—Upwards of 1 acre, on the Parramatta Road, opposite to the lodge entrance to Ashfield Park, the residence of S. H. Smythe, Esq.
LOT 1, Section 2.—5 acres, about one-fourth of which is good brick land, with waterhole, remainder forest land.
LOT 37, Section 3.—3 acres 3 roods 14 perches, adjoining Farrington's.
, All worthy of attention. Lot 3 (5 acres) is without exception the pick of this favourite locality, and is a magnificent villa site.

CAMPERDOWN.
THREE ALLOTMENTS, bounded by Johnston's Creek, at the Dam, 100 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA ROAD.
, This piece of land enjoys the advantages of Captain Johnston's fine dam. A splendid site for a manufactory, constant water, with proximity to the city.

NORTH SHORE.
1 ACRE, with water frontage to Neutral Bay, near Mr. Loxton's. A beautiful site.

FIVE DOCK.
7½ ACRES at Five Dock Bay, in allotments.

TOWN OF EMU.
LOTS 11, 14, 16, and 20 of the township, each half an acre.

KURRAJONG.
100 ACRES near Richmond, adjoining Belmont.

LAPSTONE HILL.
24½ ACRES near Wascoe's, with stone quarry, and abundance of water.

BOWENFELS.
80 ACRES, Hassan Walls, Bowenfels, near to Mylecharane's, a veteran's grant.

SALTPAN CREEK.
14 ACRES, near Lock's 50 acre grant.

Richardson and Wrench are instructed to state that it is the bona fide intention of the proprietor to effect sales, and that the lots are brought forward not to ascertain their value but that the highest bidder shall be the purchaser.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Rooms, or on application to B. C. RODD, Esq., Solicitor, 132, Pitt-street.

Plans at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

MARRICKVILLE.

COOK'S RIVER.

HOLLAH'S MARKET GARDEN, comprising 3 ACRES 2 ROODS and 38 PERCHES, on COOK'S RIVER, about half a mile from the UNDERCLIFFE ROAD, ENTRANCE to the "WARREN" (the Mansion and Grounds of THOMAS HOLT, Esq.), and immediately opposite the Farm belonging to Mr. NOBBS.

The Improvements comprise a Wooden Cottage and Stone-built Stable and Harness-room. The land is of a rich, loamy nature, and the Market Garden is among the best in the suburbs. It is securely enclosed and partially under crop, and there are about 200 fruit trees of various descriptions, all in full bearing. A never-failing Creek of good water runs through the Garden.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JOHN HOLLAH to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd MAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above described market garden and orchard, at MARRICKVILLE, COOK'S RIVER.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

CLARAVILLE, ST. PETERS.

A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, WITH GROUNDS, a few yards from the Cook's River Road, and adjoining the parsonage of St. Peter's Church. The house is commodious, with ample accommodation for a large family. The Grounds are about three acres in extent, and include Garden, Shrubbery, Paddock, &c. The position is elevated and healthy, about three miles from the city, by a good carriage road the whole distance.

Full particulars in a future advertisement.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM PRICE, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 13th MAY,
That superior well-finished residence and grounds, known as
CLARAVILLE, ST. PETERS,
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WELLINGTON-STREET, NORTH KINGSTON.

LOT 1.—TWO HOUSES, built of brick, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing four rooms, with kitchen and servant's room.
LOT 2.—TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND adjoining lot 1, having each 33 feet frontage, more or less, to Wellington-street, by a depth of 82 feet 6 inches, more or less, to a back and side lane.

Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th April,
LOT 1.—Those two substantial Houses, built of brick, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, situated in WELLINGTON-STREET, NORTH KINGSTON, opposite the residence of Dr. Hobbs, and now in the occupation of Mr. Blomfield and Mr. Cloff, each containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with good supply of water.
LOT 2.—Two valuable Allotments of Land adjoining lot 1, having a frontage of 33 feet each, more or less, to Wellington-street, by a depth of 82 feet 6 inches, more or less, to a back and side lane.
The auctioneers would invite the particular attention of those in search of investments to this sale. The character of the buildings are first-rate, and the proximity of the property to the Newtown Railway Station, affording as it does easy access to the business portions of the city, cannot fail to secure permanent tenants for the houses now erected, and would warrant a judicious outlay on the vacant allotments.

POSITIVE SALE.

ELIZABETH-STREET, REDFERN,
Near the Albert Cricket Ground Hotel, Block of Land having 66 feet frontage, with
5 BRICK COTTAGES,
yielding AN ANNUAL RENTAL of £117.

TITLE—Residue of 99 years' lease.
TERMS at Sale—Long credit if required.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th April,
All that block of land, situate on the east side of ELIZABETH-STREET, REDFERN, having a frontage of 66 feet to that street by a depth of 128 feet more or less, on which are erected FIVE WELL-BUILT BRICK COTTAGES, built of brick, with shingled roofs, each containing verandah and three rooms, with abundance of water supplied from a large brick-cemented tank.

These cottages are particularly well finished, in a neighbourhood where constant tenancy is secured; and to any one of moderate means, desirous of securing a lucrative investment on easy terms, an opportunity is offered not likely to recur.

WEDNESDAY, 27th APRIL.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th APRIL.

MARRICKVILLE, Sydenham Road.	Block of land containing 3 acres 3 roods, close to the residence of Messrs. Payten, Beer, &c.
REDFERN, Elizabeth-street.	Block of land 66 feet frontage near the Albert Cricket Ground Hotel, with 5 Brick Cottages, yielding an annual rent of £117.
NORTH KINGSTON, Wellington-street.	LOT 1.—2 Houses, built of brick, on stone foundations, opposite the residence of Dr. Hobbs, and now in the occupation of Mr. Blomfield and Mr. Cloff. LOT 2.—2 Allotments land adjoining Lot 1, fronting Wellington-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY.
VICTORIA-STREET, DARLINGHURST,
opposite Butler's Steps.
4 TWO-STORY STONE HOUSES,
Nos. 150, 148, 146, and 144, with
A CHOICE ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas, builder.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May,
The following
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY,
situate in
VICTORIA-STREET, DARLINGHURST,
opposite Butler's Steps.
LOT 1. All that block of land, situate on the east side of Victoria-street, distant 38 feet from Orwell-street, having a frontage of 57 FEET to Victoria-street, by a depth of 120 feet to a lane 12 feet wide, on which are erected
FOUR 2-STORY STONE HOUSES,
Nos. 150, 148, 146, and 144, most faithfully and substantially built, with slated roofs, each containing 5 rooms and shed, with
WATER LAID ON
and presently in the occupation of Mrs. M'Mahon, Messrs. Foster, Fitzmaurice, and Sellers.
, These houses will be offered in one lot or separately to suit purchasers.
LOT 2. All that allotment of land, situate on the east side of Victoria-street, distant 19 feet from Orwell-street, and having a frontage of 19 feet to Victoria-street, by a depth of 120 feet to a lane at the rear, on which are erected shed, &c., now in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS, builder.
In offering these really substantial freeholds to the public, Raynes, Treeve, and Co. are fully aware that no eulogium from them is required. Undeniably built as a PERMANENT FAMILY INVESTMENT, they are in every respect SOUND and FAITHFUL BUILDINGS. The position is such as to ensure for them an unbroken view, the land on the opposite side of the street having been quarried to that extent as to prevent the possibility of an interruption of the view at any time; at the same time the approach by Butler's steps places the property within the easiest access to the city. The property is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, to close accounts, and the instructions are to offer the houses separately or in one block, as may best suit intending purchasers.
PLAN on view at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.

Household Furniture.

Great Clearance Sale by Auction, without reserve, at the Red Cow Inn, George-street.

J. Y. MILLS has been instructed to sell by auction (in consequence of the change in the occupants) at the Red Cow Inn, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture in the house of 13 rooms, consisting of
Drawing-room horsehair chairs, couch, loo table, fancy tables, chiffonieres, clocks, carpet, pictures, parlour tables, chairs, couches, dining tables, cane and wood chairs, sideboards, breakfast and tea sets, bagatelle table and board, complete; bedsteads, 4-post and mahogany; mattresses and feather beds in all the seven bedrooms, blankets and bed linen, washstands and sets, toilet glasses and tables, chests of drawers, linen presses, commodes, carpeting, lamps, kitchen utensils, crockery, large and small safes, kitchen tables, chairs, cooking stove, tubs, dishes, &c. The fittings of the long room, 19 seats with backs, 8 forms, lamps, tables, &c., &c., and sundry other lots too numerous to particularise.
Also, about 500 grafted orange trees, fit to plant out, and several hundred stocks.
Terms, cash.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES, PARRAMATTA.

J. Y. MILLS has the pleasure to announce that he is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at Dunn's, Australian Arms Inn, on TUESDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,
All those extensive and valuable premises, now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Taylor, long celebrated as the best business store in Parramatta, erected under special supervision, without regard to cost, of the very best materials and first-rate workmanship.
The premises consist of a handsome family cottage residence, adjoining a 2-storied brick-built store, or warehouse, originally used by the merchant who erected it for his large wholesale and retail business; subsequently by the Commercial Bank, and since then by the present tenant. The out-offices are also extensive, comprising brick-built stables, coach-house, with hayloft over; also, a brick-built store, large kitchen, and servant's room, with minor conveniences; a spacious yard, good supply of water.
The situation is on the east side of Church-street, between Macquarie and George streets, directly opposite the Presbyterian Church, which adjoins the Court-house.
The auctioneer has much confidence in directing the attention of business men to this very desirable freehold property—the only one of the kind in the town. The frontage to Church-street is 94 feet, of which about 30 feet is available for the erection of another shop, if thought necessary. The depth is about 210 feet.

The title satisfactory. Terms liberal.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the property for a term of years to be agreed upon, at 7 per cent.
For cards to view apply to the Auctioneer.

Sale of Property in the Town of Parramatta.

J. Y. MILLS has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at Dunn's, Australian Arms, on TUESDAY, April 26th, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land in Church-street, adjoining Mrs. M. Troughton's residence, containing 1 rood 14 perches, having a frontage of 91 feet to Church-street, by a depth of 165 feet. There are two weatherboard cottages, of 4 rooms each, erected on the land, also stables; there is also a good supply of water and fine garden.
Also, all that allotment joining the above, containing 1 rood 11 perches, with a frontage of 81 feet to Church-street, by a depth of 166 feet; the whole is fenced and there is a good well on this lot.
Also, one allotment in Church-street, joining H. Cox's Inn, having a frontage of about 105 feet to Church-street, by a depth of about 258 feet, and containing 2 roods 19 perches.
Two allotments, corner of Church and Lansdowne streets, near Dixon's property, having a frontage of 51 feet to Church-street, by a depth of 285 feet to Lansdowne-street. The front one contains 1 rood 2 perches, the back lot 1 rood 8 perches.
One allotment, Lennox-street, at the back of Griffiths's property in Early-street, and containing 1 rood 24 perches.
The auctioneer would call attention to these lots as being good building sites.
Terms, easy, at sale.

THURSDAY, 28th April.

Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, at 12 o'clock.
Without reserve, to close Partnership accounts.

The British built barque
ELIZA SHAIRP,
364 tons register, 545 tons burthen.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions from Messrs. Dickson, Williams, and Co. to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 12 o'clock,
The British built barque
ELIZA SHAIRP,
364 tons register, 545 tons burthen.
About six months ago this vessel underwent very extensive repairs, having got five lower and six upper deck beams, had all her binding bolts replaced, and retree nailed, besides having had several of her topside planks renewed, at the same time remetalled. When opened out her frame of timber (English oak), was in a perfect state of preservation. Had formerly full poop and topgallant forecastle, but is now a flush decked ship. Her inventory is replete with every kind of sea-going gear.
The auctioneer begs to notify that the only object in selling this vessel is to close partnership accounts.
Without reserve.

Terms, liberal at sale.
Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, Thursday, 28th April, 12 o'clock.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459981

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late JAMES BRIDLE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his Mother's residence, No. 1, Brougham-place, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at half-past 8, and proceed by train to the Necropolis, Haslem Creek. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

I. O.O.F., M U.—The Officers and Brethren of the Loyal Wandering Minstrel Lodge, together with the Officers and Brethren of the various Lodges in the Sydney District, are hereby requested to attend the Funeral of our late departed Brother GEORGE DACEY, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.; procession to move from his late residence, Darlinghurst Road, and proceed to the Cemetery, Haslem Creek. Brethren to meet at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst Road, at 1 45 o'clock p m. GEORGE HARDWICK, N.G.; JAS. COURTAIN, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GEORGE HENRY THORP DACEY are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from St John's Church, Darlinghurst Road, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; 733, George-street (opposite Christ Church), and 363, Sussex-street South, near Oddfellows' Hall.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALEXANDER M'LAREN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, John Thomas; to move from his residence, corner of Mill and Church streets, Pyrmont, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-st.; 118, S. H. R.; 363, Sussex-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM WATERHOUSE are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Lucy Sophia; to move from his residence, Blue's Point, St. Leonards, North Shore, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cockatoo Island), are invited to attend his funeral; to move from Erskine-street Wharf, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker. 59, Hunter-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

General Post Office, Sydney, 22nd April, 1870.

IT is hereby notified for public information, that mails will be made up for dispatch per CITY OF MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, closing at 2 p.m., for transmission via NEW ZEALAND and SAN FRANCISCO; and that the following rates of postage will be chargeable, viz.:—

For UNITED KINGDOM.—LETTERS 1s per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 3d each, and in addition by weight at 2d per ounce, to cover the cost of territorial transit through America.

For UNITED STATES, all parts of America, and intermediate places: LETTERS 6d per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 3d each, and (if for conveyance across the Continent of America), by weight at 2d per ounce.

It is at present uncertain whether any of the above rates will prepay correspondence to its destination. It is, however, believed in the case of correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom that such will be the case.

DANIEL EGAN.

General Post Office, Sydney, 25th March, 1870.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the Conveyance of the undermentioned Mails are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which tenders can be received at this office.
Wentworth, Menindie, and Wilcannia, once a week	Up to noon on Wednesday, the 4th May next.
Bowna and Welaregang, via Cumberroona, Wagra, Dora Dora, Talmalmei, and Meracket, twice a week	

DANIEL EGAN.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

MAIL PASSENGERS FOR WALLERAWANG.

On and after the 24th instant, the MAIL TRAIN leaving Sydney at 5.0 p.m., will run through TO and FROM WALLERAWANG.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, April 20, 1870.

STAMP DUTIES OFFICE.

On and after TUESDAY, the 19th April instant, the business of the above office will be carried on at 132, PHILLIP-STREET, Sydney.

HENRY LANE, Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Treasury, 13th April, 1870.

NOTICE TO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS IN THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Inspector of Stores' Office, Wellington, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 20th May, 1870, for the supply of the undermentioned goods, to be manufactured in the colony of New Zealand; quality and texture of material to be the same as per samples, which can be seen at the various Militia Offices throughout the colony.

Twenty-five per centage of the quantity ordered to be delivered to the Colonial Storekeeper, at Wellington, within eighteen months from the date of the tender being accepted; the remainder to be delivered at the same place, and in similar quantities, every six months until the contract is completed.

10,000 yards Blue Serge; 2,000 yards White Flannel, for shirts — Tender to state whether single or double width, and at rate per yard.
2,000 Blankets, size 7 feet 3 inches x 5 feet 3 inches. — At rate per blanket.

Bonds, with two sufficient securities to be named, will have to be entered into. The amount of the bond to be fixed by the Government.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EDWARD GORTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector of Stores.

Wellington, 29th December, 1869.

[The time for receiving these tenders has been extended from the 31st March to the 20th of May, 1870.]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The only office in Australasia which grant UNCHALLENGEABLE Policies of Life Assurance Annuity and Endowment.

CHAIRMAN: The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C.
CONSULTING ACTUARY: M. B. PELL, Esq.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: A. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER: A. M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.
ACTUARY: ROBERT THOMSON, F.I.A.

ASSURANCE BRANCH—Extract from Tables of PREMIUMS.

Age	Life Assurance: For Life.	7 Annual.	21 Annual.	Endowment Assce.: E. 50.	E. 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 19 6	5 6 8	2 10 5	3 9 3	2 8 4
35	2 12 7	6 11 0	3 3 1	6 9 4	3 14 0
40	3 1 10	7 6 4	3 11 0	10 5 11	4 16 11
45	3 12 2	8 0 11	3 19 4	21 13 7	6 13 2

CLAIMS payable within thirty days after proof.
THE ENTIRE PROFITS belong to the Members.
Principal Office, 247, George-street.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants Indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1855.)

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).

Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 6, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, un., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.

By order of the Directors, C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessees—Lionel Harding, Wilson, and Habbe.
Under the direction of Miss ROSA COOPER.
THE ONLY DRAMATIC THEATRE IN SYDNEY

Second week of the Greatest Drama ever produced in Sydney, and universally pronounced the most elaborate production ever witnessed in the Southern hemisphere.

Continued and unbounded success of
FAUST.
Free list entirely suspended—Press excepted.
HERR BANDMANN, as MEPHISTOPHELES,
received with thunders of applause.
MRS. BANDMANN, as MARGUERITE,
created a sensation never before achieved in Sydney.
MISS ROSA COOPER, as FAUST,
received with demonstrations of approval.
THE GRAND SCENERY by WILSON and HABBE.

In consequence of its enormous success, FAUST will be repeated THIS EVENING, and every evening until further notice.

HERR BANDMANN
in his great character of
MEPHISTOPHELES.
MRS. BANDMANN as MARGUERITE,
supported by the entire strength of the ADELPHI DOUBLE STAR COMPANY, with WITCHES, DEMONS, Spirits of Earth and Air, by
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

VICE-REGAL VISIT.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.

His Excellency the Governor the Right Honorable EARL BELMORE having expressed a desire to witness the grand production of FAUST, with MR. and MRS. BANDMANN in their great characters of MEPHISTOPHELES and MARGUERITE,
On WEDNESDAY, April 27th,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Box Office, Elvy and Co.

LYSTER AND SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.

SEASON OF 1870.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Director, Herr Seide. Maestro al Piano, Chas. Lascelles.

Second week of the greatest, and, without doubt, the best Lyric Artists that ever visited Sydney.

THIS EVENING, Monday, April 25, will be given for the first time this season, Verdi's
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Messrs. Lyster and Smith call particular attention to the cast of this really great production.

Duke Alfonso .... Signor Enrico Dondi
Gennaro .... Signor Mariano Neri
Maffeo Orsini .... Miss Lucy Chambers
Gubetta .... Mr. Levison
Rustighello .... Mr. G. Johnson
Lucrezia Borgia .... Signora Lucia Baratti.

The Rialto, at night, painted by John Jennings, from a Photograph obtained by Mr. Lyster in Venice.

On WEDNESDAY, will be produced for the first time, Wallace's Opera of MARITANA, in which Miss Chambers will appear for the first time in English Opera.

Will shortly be produced, Donizetti's Opera Seria, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

THE SUBSCRIPTION still remains open at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street. Seats can be booked eight days in advance.

Opera at 8 punctual.

On THURSDAY, FIRST GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT this season.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA.—Orchestra Stall Tickets to be had of A. KIRSCHBAUM, Chemist, King-st.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, 25th April,
FIRST BENEFIT IN SYDNEY OF MR. CHARLES HOLLY,
the great Terpsichorist and Female Impersonator.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. F. HEWITT,
the celebrated quarter-mile runner, who has kindly consented to appear this evening in a choice selection of
BALLADS.

First time of the side-splitting Burlesque, entitled
JAP-ON-KNEES.

The entire company will appear in the great Japanese Tragedy of
USTRA NA SIM BOMO ZAKURA,
Introducing sketches and scenes of the life and habits and customs of the Japanese people, in that far-off COUNTRY OF JAPAN.

First time of HUSSEY'S ludicrous sketch of HANDY ANDY.

In consequence of the GREAT SUCCESS of the PANORAMIC VIEWS and SKETCHES of the late AMERICAN WAR, it will be repeated again TO-NIGHT and during the week.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Immense success of the PANORAMIC VIEWS of the LATE AMERICAN WAR.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Come and see the great
JAPANESE TRAGEDY,
Faithfully depicting the habits and customs of these strange people.

KELLEY'S Grand Phreno-Mesmeric, Musical, and Miscellaneous Entertainment, MONDAY, April 25.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, Singing, and Recitations, at the United Temperance Hall, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

PROF. KELLEY, at the United Temperance Hall, Pitt and Bathurst sts., Monday, 25th. Million prices.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.
Proprietor, Mr. W. J. Johnson. Manager, J. R. Taylor.
TO-NIGHT, April 25, the new burlesque of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
After which a Grand Concert, by acknowledged artistes. First time of the New Ballet,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Doors open at a quarter-past 7, commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.
Chairs, 1s; body of hall, sixpence.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE, and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE, the Right Worshipful the MAYOR, and ALDERMEN of SYDNEY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT.

HERR BANDMANN, the Eminent TRAGEDIAN, has kindly consented to read, Hood's celebrated poem, "Eugene Aram," at Mr. Alfred Wilkie's
FAREWELL CONCERT.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SACRED HEART SCHOOLS EXCURSION to BALMORAL, on TUESDAY next, 26th instant. The steamers VESTA and HERALD, for friends, will leave every hour from the Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay.
Visitors' tickets, 2s each.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Classes reopen THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, as usual. Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen, assisted by his daughter. Families and schools attended. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

EDUCATIONAL

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTION, 726, George-st. South. Young Men prepared for business.

BRIGHTSIDE-PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-street, will be reopened after the Easter holidays, TUESDAY, 26th. Only a limited number of parlour boarders received.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, the 25th instant.
J. MULLENS, Hon. Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Chester Lodge, ASHFIELD.—Under the superintendence of Mrs. HARRY, assisted by competent teachers. Studies resumed (D.V.) THIS DAY, the 25th instant. The best Professors, on the usual terms. There are two vacancies. A young Lady required as Pupil Teacher.

MRS. DREW'S LADIES' SEMINARY, Nelson street, Woollahra. Duties resume April 2?th.

MRS. J. SYLVESTER WALSH has resumed her school duties. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

MRS. BISS intends to reopen her PRIVATE CLASS on MONDAY, 25th instant, for one quarter, after which she resigns in favour of Mrs. Gordon, whose estimonials are unexceptionable.

Mrs. GORDON, as successor to Mrs. Biss, begs to intimate that she is prepared to carry on the class upon the same select plan after the June holidays.
110, Phillip-street.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL Duties RESUMED THIS DAY. Stanley-street.

MR. YARRINGTON'S Evening Classes.—Advanced Classics, Mathematics, Bookkeeping. 31, Botany Rd.

THE NEW SCHOOL.
In order to prevent unnecessary interference with lessons, parents and others requiring information are requested to apply by letter; or if in person, before 9 30 a.m.; between 12 30 and 2 p.m.; at 4, or between 7 and 9 p.m. W. J. STEPHENS, M.A.

HERR SIEVERT, Teacher of Pianoforte and Singing. For terms apply at his residence, 17, Albert-street, Woolloomooloo; or Messrs. Elvy and Co., 321, George-street.

MARTIN SIMONSEN (during the stay of the Opera Company) will give Lessons on the Violin. 96, Elizabeth-street.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE has the honour to announce that the next term of her Singing Class for Ladies commences April 28th, at 4 p.m. Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

The PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY are prepared to advance any amount immediately on security of freeholds or leaseholds in Sydney or the suburbs, principal and interest to be repaid by monthly instalments as per following table:

Monthly instalments to repay £100 with interest:—

In years.	Amount.	In years.	Amount.
4	£2 7 4	10	£1 5 0
6	1 14 8	12	1 2 8
8	1 8 8		

Mortgagors will share in the surplus profits ascertained at the quinquennial investigation, which will, in effect, reduce the above payments.

No premium on shares or discount deducted from loan.

RANDOLPH NOTT Secretary.

Office—365, George-street.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY
125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £1 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITH OUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

PAWN OFFICE, Newtown Road, corner Egan-street. Full value lent on portable property.

MONEY LENT to any amount on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, and all kinds of portable property, at the lowest rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

FOR SALE.—Commercial Bank, City Bank, Pacific Insurance, Woolgarlo, Peak Downs, and other SHARES; also Debentures—Government and Local. CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.

£600 READY for Investment, on any approved security. G. L. WILSON.

£750 IN small sums to LEND at once, on bills of sale or other securities. G. L. WILSON.

£3000 IN sums from £20 upwards, to LEND without delay, on freehold or leasehold town or country properties. G. L. WILSON, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

BANK, Steam, Insurance, Mining, or other SHARES and DEBENTURE Securities may be OBTAINED or DISPOSED of through
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

WANTED, UNION BANK SHARES. Fattorini and Co., 175, Pitt-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted, £3000, immediately, upon first-rate security; principals only treated with; state terms. A. A. B., 195, Phillip-street.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

WANTED, to LEND, the utmost value on Plate, Watches, and Clothing. J. Murphy, 105, Bathurst-st.

BUSINESS CARDS

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer and Broker, 370, George-street, Mort's-passage.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, REMOVED to 27, Hunter-st., 2 doors from Pitt-st.

BORNSTEIN, Practical Tailor, Habit Maker, and Men's Mercer. 368, George-st., opp. Wynyard-st.

ESTABLISHED 28 Years.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma dated 1836. Pitt-street.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. MADDOCK, Bookseller, George-st.

J. H. RUCKER, Accountant, 43, George-street North.

L. BORNSTEIN, practical TAILOR, Habitmaker, and Men's Mercer, 368, Geo.-st., op Wynyard-st.

MISS HAYES'S French Paper Models; ladies' materials cut and fitted. 157, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. JOHN HARDY (late 269, Upper Forbes-street) after 26th April, No. 130, Phillip-street.

MACHINERY and Engines erected, reported on, or valued. Address by post, A. K., 321, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., &c., tuned and repaired. D. BUIST, 235, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. HARTMANN, Homœopath, has removed to No. 126, Phillip-street.

REMOVAL.—Miss RAMSAY, Dressmaker, &c., from 212, Liverpool-street East, to No. 1, Upper William-street.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class Photo, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, Geo.-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other House.

NEWMAN'S (late Montagu Scott's) ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.
PORTRAITS IN OIL OR CRAYON.
No. 392, George-street, near New General Post Office.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in Crayons, 140, Pitt-street.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

BOOKS.—JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street, having contracted to supply the Council of Education with School Books and Apparatus, finds it needful, for the proper working of this undertaking, that he should have a large portion of his premises exclusively devoted to the arrangement of the special stock required. With his present very large stock of books, in every department of literature, together with a stock of stationery suitable for every conceivable purpose, this he finds would be impossible. He has therefore determined on clearing out at least one-half of it, and to this end has made a sweeping reduction in the prices of both books and stationery. The reduced rates will be continued for the whole of the current month, by which time he trusts to make sufficient room to enable him to fulfil his contract with advantage to himself and comfort to his customers.

To Public Librarians, and other purchasers of quantities, special advantages are offered; and as the stock is replete with the newest books and latest editions of standard works, it is hoped that this offer will be practically appreciated.

JOHN FERGUSON, Publisher and Bookseller to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books; also, every description of cheap account books, at COOKE'S.

NOTEPAPER and ENVELOPES, cheapest and best, at COOKE'S, 370, George-street.

CHEAPEST SHOP for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-st., opposite Commercial Bank.

F. and E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

OPERAS FOR THE PIANO (without words), each 1s 6d, or posted 1s 9d.

Ballo in Maschera	Martha
Bohemian Girl	Nozze di Figaro
Barber of Seville	Norma
Don Pasquale	Robert le Diable
Faust	Rose of Castille
Fra Diavolo	Sonnambula
Grand Duchess	Traviata
Lucrezia Borgia	Trovatore
Lurline	William Tell
Maritana	Zampa
Masaniello	

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